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GOVT PUBNS

ALASKA HIGHWAY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY FOOTHILLS PIPE
LINES (YUKON) LTD. TO THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT FOR A GRANT OF THOSE
INTERESTS IN THOSE AREAS OF TERRITORIAL LANDS IN THE
YUKON TERRITORY AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUC-
TION AND OPERATION OF THE SAID NATURAL GAS PIPELINE
AND THE WORKS AND FACILITIES CONNECTED THEREWITH AND
INCIDENTAL THERETO,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY ON THE SOCIO-
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AN ALASKA HIGHWAY GAS PIPELINE.

BEFORE THE BOARD:

K.M. LYSYK, Esq., Q.C.

CHAIRMAN

WILLARD PHELPS, Esq.

MEMBER

MRS. EDITH BOHMER

MEMBER

P R O C E E D I N G S

VOLUME 26

DAWSON CITY, Y. T.

JUNE 16th, 1977

COMMUNITY HEARING

343.093

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Vol. 26

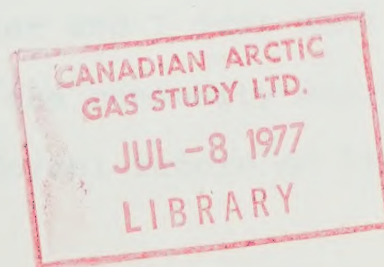
CANADIAN ARCTIC
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Vol. 26

Dawson City, Yukon Territory

June 16th, 1977

COMMUNITY HEARING

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen -- Mr. Johnson, maybe I'll just bring the meeting to order and then if I can invite you to make a comment or two. Just before I do that, maybe I should say for the benefit of some of the people who are here today but who were not here at the opening of the proceedings in Dawson City on Tuesday, just something about who we are and how we're going about doing our job. Then if I may, I'll invite you to be our first speaker this morning.

As I say, this represents a resumption of the proceedings that we're holding here in Dawson City to obtain opinions as to the proposed construction of a gas pipeline along the Alaska Highway. I might begin by introducing the members of the Board to those who were not able to attend the other hearings.

My name is Ken Lysyk and my colleagues on the Board are Edith Bohmer and Willard Phelps. We have over here, the Secretary to the Inquiry at the end of the table and the Official Reporter with the Technician beside her and I just want to say that everything that is said at the community hearings is taken down and is part of the formal record of this Inquiry, in the same way that

1 everything that is said at the formal hearings in Whitehorse
2 is taken down. For that reason, I'll ask anyone who has a
3 statement to make or a question to ask if they would please
4 come to the microphone there on the table or the one in the
5 aisle to make their statement or to ask their question.

6 Further along and around you,
7 you see some representatives from the Press and from the
8 CBC. We have some members of the Inquiry staff with us.
9 We have also representatives of the pipeline company -- the
10 Foothills Pipe Line Company -- that proposes to build a
11 pipeline along the Alaska Highway and if anyone has questions
12 of a technical nature or relating to the policy of the
13 company, I shall be asking Mr. Burrell of the Foothills
14 Company to try and respond to those questions.

15 We also have observers from
16 the two other interested groups, the Arctic Gas and the
17 El Paso companies. All right, as to what our job is just
18 very briefly, as you know, the Government of Canada says
19 that it will decide in August, whether or not it's going to
20 give approval to a pipeline through Canada to move gas from
21 the Arctic to the lower States, the lower forty-eight States
22 of the United States.

23 It says it's going to make this
24 decision in principle in August and with that timetable in
25 mind, the Government of Canada has directed this Inquiry
26 to submit its report by the first of August. We're asked

1 to do a number of things. We're asked to say something about
2 what we've learned at the formal hearings and the informal
3 hearings about what would be likely to happen, in terms of
4 results of building a pipeline along the Alaska Highway.

5 We're asked, and it's a very
6 important part of our task, to report to the Government of
7 Canada on what we have learned about the views of Yukoners
8 to the proposal; what the people who live in the Yukon think
9 about the pros and cons of constructing such a pipeline
10 along the Alaska Highway; what they think is good about it,
11 what they think is not so good about it and perhaps some
12 suggestions about what should be done if there is going to
13 be a pipeline if the government so decides, to ensure that
14 the consequences would not be as harmful as they otherwise
15 might be.

16 So that, generally speaking, is
17 what these community hearings are all about, that is to try
18 and get the opinion of as many people as possible, as to
19 what they see is the major issues, the main problems with
20 respect to constructing such a pipeline and to listen to
21 whatever suggestions they might have about what should be
22 done if the pipeline is to go along this route through
23 Canada.

24 The other main possibilities
25 as you'll know, the other Canadian route, would be down
26 the Mackenzie Valley. The third main possibility would be

1 that there would be no route through Canada at all and that
2 the gas would move by the so-called all-American route.
3 The El Paso Company proposes that gas from Prudhoe Bay off
4 Alaska would be taken south to the south coast of Alaska
5 and moved from there by tanker ships in liquid form, to the
6 lower States of the United States.

7 So I emphasize again, it's
8 most important that we hear from as many people as possible.
9 At the community hearings, we do try to keep the proceedings
10 very informal and hope that you won't be distracted by
11 some of the trappings that go along with hearings. The
12 microphones are very necessary for the reason I mentioned,
13 so that a complete record is kept of what is said. We hope
14 the microphones and the lights and the cameras will not
15 inhibit anyone from coming forward to state a point of
16 view or to ask a question.

17 I think that's about all I
18 want to say in terms of opening remarks. I'd like to
19 thank Chief Percy Henry who's here this morning, for in-
20 viting us to use this hall for part of the hearings here in
21 Dawson City and Mr. Ron Johnson, Councillor here, is going
22 to make a presentation on behalf of the Band. Mr. Johnson?

23 MR. JOHNSON: Thank you.

24 On behalf of the Band, I'd like to welcome Commissioner
25 Lysyk and the Board members. I'd like to also express my
26 views about the pipeline.

1 I oppose the pipeline for the
2 following reasons. It would endanger our wildlife which
3 most Indian people depend on their livelihood on. I think
4 that native people will lose out. If it comes to a job,
5 that is if the pipeline does come through. I also don't
6 want the pipeline until the land claims are settled and
7 implemented.

8 Can anyone honestly want a
9 pipeline when most of us are not prepared. We must concen-
10 trate on ourselves. We must start sharing with each other
11 to learn to appreciate each other than to think about the
12 pipeline.

13 Ladies and gentlemen, this is
14 my thoughts. That's all. Thank you.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, thank
16 you very much Mr. Johnson for coming forward to give us a
17 statement on behalf of the Band. Yes sir?

18 MR. MITANDER: My name is
19 Vic Mitander. Tuesday night I was present at the Robert
20 Service School. A number of the native people made
21 representation there and to me, the CBC neglected to
22 comment on the pipeline. I think that if the CBC are going
23 to comment, that they should at least bring the truth out.

24 Now, I'm not very happy at
25 what has happened that night. The City Manager, Andre
26 Carrell, made a presentation and he disagreed that two halls

1 should be used and that one should be used. Now I think
2 maybe the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation maybe understood
3 this wrong, but they blew it up to that there was a split
4 and I'm against this. I don't think there is. Maybe some-
5 thing could be mentioned that there wasn't a word said about
6 if anybody was in favour of that pipeline or anything like
7 that.

8 A number of us did make
9 representation there and I think that they should brought
10 out, because the rest of the people in the Yukon are going
11 to be hearing about this and to me, what they heard the
12 other day, it wasn't right at all. I should think maybe
13 that something should be done about this. I believe that
14 it was brought out once before, I believe in Burwash. Maybe
15 something could be done, that proper reporting could be
16 done on the public Inquiry. That's all I've got to say.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, thank
18 you very much, Mr. Mitander, for those observations. At
19 the meeting on Tuesday, I said something about the consider-
20 ations that the staff of this Inquiry tries to keep in mind
21 in choosing the locations for the hearings and we try to
22 respond to local wishes. In particular, where we have a
23 request from the local Chief as we do have here, for a
24 hearing in the Band hall. We certainly are inclined to go
25 along with that request.

26 MR. MITANDER: I just want to

Mr. V. Mitander
Mrs. M. Henry

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1 add that this morning, I listened to the radio and in
2 Clinton Creek, the report that came from there was that it
3 as all pro-pipeline eh? Now, to me it seems like that
4 maybe Mr. Paul Griffins is pro-pipeline or else the Foothill
5 boys are doing something.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank
7 you Mr. Mitander. I should have mentioned this before, but
8 I'll ask everyone to come forward if they begin please, by
9 mentioning their name for the record.

10 MRS. HENRY: I'm Mrs. Mabel
11 Henry, Chief of Percy Henry's...and we were born and raised
12 here, speaking on behalf of the Indian people about the
13 pipeline issue.

14 On the earth of what we are
15 today, it's not like the days of yesterday. Our life was
16 good and clean and right living with respect for ourself
17 and other people. The first white man was welcome to our
18 people, we taught them many things about our ways of life
19 and I believe that he had respect for our people as well.

20 Then the table turned around.
21 We were easily informed about our fur prices and one thing
22 lead to another and now we are what we are. Can you easily
23 tell me that you have respect for the Indian peoples and
24 our ways of living? Tell me what our way of living is now.
25 We are caught between our old Indian ways and the tail end
26 of the white people ways.

1 Together today for our
2 children tomorrow is our thinking of the near and far future
3 and this does not mean what and how old we are. The
4 children's children are important to us. The pipeline will
5 destroy most of the games and the desserts as of their
6 effect also. The effect of the highways is very clear and
7 the road, ~~nowadays~~ and locals could not get a lot
8 of villages.

9 What is going to happen when
10 the pipelines come through and the workers have our roads
11 to travel on? When our children are easily reached, what
12 sort of men will come up? How can you as government,
13 promise our people we will not be affected? You promised
14 before and these promises have been broken. The people are
15 living on welfare and the white people thought it was a
16 good thing, but why didn't they ask instead of thinking
17 for us? Why did they come in? We are -- are we animals
18 that we cannot think of ourselves. The land is our string
19 to hold onto.

20 We are asking you to leave
21 us at least that. God himself created this world for us
22 and for everyone. Why do we as Indian people suffer and
23 see the white man sell our land that God placed us on?
24 What right does the pipeline have to interfere in the land
25 and animals life, our berries and anything that is alive?
26 We talk for them all. Thank you for listening.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
2 much for coming forward, Mrs. Henry, to make that submission.
3 Yes sir? Mr. Carrell? Mr. Carrell made a submission on
4 Tuesday and will be making a similar submission this
5 morning -- Mr. Carrell, and perhaps supplementing it.

6 MR. CARRELL: Yes Mr. Chairman,
7 on Tuesday at Robert Service School, I made a submission on
8 the Pipeline Committee Report from the City of Dawson and
9 I also submitted the Pipeline Policy Statement from City
10 Council.

11 I also expressed at that time,
12 some concern that the structuring of the hearings in
13 Dawson if not encouraged, might certainly facilitate or
14 enable the image of a split to come about. I was concerned
15 about it at that time and the City Council is concerned
16 about it. We still feel that to hold the hearings in two
17 separate locations, particularly the locations that were
18 chosen such as they were, that sort of thing could occur
19 and in fact, the news report following Tuesday's meeting I
20 think back, our concern on what might happen.

21 It was very encouraging to see
22 that there was a good cross-section of the Dawson population
23 at the Robert Service School and I believe there is a good
24 cross-section in this place here. I therefore would like
25 to endorse the statement that was made by Victor Mitander,
26 that there is no split in this town. There is certainly

1 disagreement -- there are people for the pipeline, there
2 are people against the pipeline, there are people for and
3 against all sorts of things. There is disagreement and
4 views are expressed as they are seen by the individual, but
5 there is no split.

6 Representing City Council in
7 an effort to emphasize that City Council is elected by all
8 people in Dawson, have a responsibility to all people and
9 I wish for the record, to read the identical reports that
10 were read into the record on Tuesday night in Robert Service
11 School.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly Mr.
13 Carrell and I may say, I'm very pleased to hear your
14 remarks that you're somewhat reassured about the cross-
15 section of the representation at the two locations in
16 Dawson City. That has been as I was mentioning on Tuesday,
17 our experience elsewhere. I think of places like Teslin
18 and a number of other communities, where in retrospect, it
19 seems clear that the total number of attendance using two
20 locations, was larger than it would have been if we used
21 one only. That kind of polarization which you referred
22 to, did not occur and that there was a very good represen-
23 tation at the two locations.

24 But for the reasons mentioned,
25 we appreciate that it can be a delicate matter and we hope
26 there is no misunderstanding about the reasons for using

1 the two locations.

2 MR. CARRELL: Thank you. The
3 Pipeline Committee Report from the City of Dawson. The
4 policy of the City of Dawson on pipeline development in the
5 Yukon has been formulated in resolution number 9-7 on
6 May 4th, 1977. It is the purpose of this report to attempt
7 to put the policy resolution in the proper perspective by
8 outlining the background to the resolution.

9 The City does not have access
10 to the myriad of experts, acknowledge and self-appointed,
11 who are drawn to projects of this magnitude in this decade.
12 Nor did the City seek such access because in the end, all
13 studies and projections are in effect, nothing but attempts
14 to forecast events that may or may not happen. Of course,
15 all studies make reference to past experience.

16 It is most unfortunate that
17 each group appears to refer to an example most supportive
18 of the general philosophy of the group and therefore, we
19 have studies attempting to prove how easy it will be, while
20 other studies warn of severe economic, social and ecologi-
21 cal disruptions.

22 It took Mr. Justice Berger
23 nearly two years to listen to the people of the Northwest
24 Territories; to read all the material presented to him
25 would have taken him at least two more years, and to under-
26 stand all the technical information provided in the count-

1 less disciplines, would have taken Mr. Justice Berger a
2 lifetime. But Mr. Justice Berger was not alone, he had a
3 sizeable staff at his disposal and his access to funds
4 must be the envy of every beleaguered municipal council
5 in Canada.

6 The City of Dawson has adopted
7 a policy on pipelines in Yukon which is based on experience.
8 Not pipeline experience, but daily life experience. This
9 experience has taught the City that when all is said and
10 done, when all the decisions have been made, when the
11 crews have come and gone, it will be the Council of the
12 City of Dawson who will have to deal with the aftermath.
13 The City does not have the option to choose what kind,
14 size and colour of aftermath it wishes to deal with.

15 The fact considered by the
16 City is that our livelihood today in Dawson, depends on
17 tourism. Neither the local business person, the local
18 artist nor the local naturalist could survive in Dawson
19 without the annual influx of tourist dollars.

20 In 1976, tourist volume and
21 income was reduced and the prospects for 1977 are not overly
22 encouraging. In fact, the prospects for 1977 is grim if
23 we consider all the publicity Dawson has had because of
24 the Diamond Jubilee. The suggestion that Dawson is too
25 expensive is now an accusation which can probably be sub-
26 stantiated.

1 Why is Dawson expensive?

2 Because the cost of energy presently consumed is extremely
3 high. It has been suggested that the North Fork Hydro
4 Plant could be reactivated to avoid using progressively
5 expensive diesel fuel. The capital investment to reactivate
6 that plant is such, that with our consumption, the cost
7 energy would actually be higher. The effect of high
8 electricity costs cannot be exaggerated. Commercial power
9 in Dawson is two hundred per cent more expensive than in
10 Whitehorse.

11 What is required to reduce
12 power costs is a power grid system through the territory
13 with a guaranteed sales volume to render a hydro system
14 feasible.

15 Therefore, the Tintina Trench
16 alternative. It is the view of the City of Dawson that in
17 order to serve the people of the Yukon, government should
18 not be satisfied by commenting on corporate initiative.
19 Rather, government should set goals and allow industry to
20 use their initiative and expertise to meet these goals.

21 By directing a pipeline
22 through the Tintina Trench and by making electric drive
23 for the line compressors a condition of the development
24 permit, government would in fact, provide a hydro grid
25 system for Yukon, located diagonally through the territory
26 and thereby making inexpensive power available to all

1 Yukoners.

2 In the center of the vortex
3 of forecast, warnings, promises and threats, lies one
4 truth. The supply of energy from a renewable resource for
5 the people and businesses of the Yukon, would in the long
6 run, be beneficial for all concerned.

7 That is the report from the
8 Pipeline Committee of Council and on the basis of that
9 report, there is a Pipeline Policy Statement.

10 "Whereas the construction of
11 a natural gas pipeline from Alaska to the Yukon to points
12 south is being considered by industry and government, and

13 Whereas neither the Arctic
14 Gas proposal through northern Yukon, nor the Foothills
15 proposal through southern Yukon appear to be of major
16 benefit to the Yukon, and

17 Whereas any project of the
18 magnitude of a big-inch natural gas pipeline should bring
19 significant and lasting economic and social benefits to the
20 Yukon,

21 Now therefore be it resolved,
22 that the City of Dawson urge government and industry alike
23 to develop the Tintina Trench pipeline as a viable alter-
24 native to the existing project, considering that:

25 (a) The Tintina Trench
26 contains all known and economically feasible ore reserves

Mr. A. Carrell
Mr. G. Whittle

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1 of the Yukon, and

2 (b) The pipeline requirements
3 for hydro power will initiate the development of hydro
4 projects benefiting mining, industrial and private power
5 consumers in the Yukon, and

6 Be it further resolved, that
7 the knowledge and experience gained from researching
8 northern pipelines be utilized in the development of the
9 Tintina Trench alternative."

10 Mr. Chairman, unfortunately I
11 -- this is working hours for me and I have to return to
12 the office. I would like to stay through the hearing and
13 hear all the other submissions and if/^{you}or any of the members
14 of the Board have any questions that I might be able to
15 answer for the City, I would like to do this at this time.
16 Or if any members from the audience have any questions on
17 the City's position, I would like to do that now. If
18 there are no questions, I would like to be excused so I
19 can return to my job.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Carrell,
21 let me ask if anyone in the room has a question. Yes?
22 Perhaps Mr. Carrell, remain there and you could -- oh, we
23 have someone at the microphone in the aisle.

24 MR. WHITTLE: Yes, my name
25 is Gary Whittle and I'd just like to ask the City if
26 they've contemplated any other transportation method, other

Mr. A. Carrell
Mr. G. Whittle
Ms. R. Smith

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1 than pipeline, say railway for piping out this stuff?

2 MR. CARRELL: We have not
3 considered alternatives to the pipeline, mainly because we
4 are not so much concerned with the transportation of gas
5 as we are concerned with a proposed development for the
6 Yukon. We do not think -- we do not consider it our
7 responsibility or duty to develop transportation methods
8 for natural gas. We're merely concerned with the effects
9 of proposed developments.

10 MR. WHITTLE: Has the City
11 considered renewable developments?

12 MR. CARRELL: Yes. That is
13 in fact, the point of the City to use hydro power to
14 provide energy for all Yukon as long as the water runs
15 down the hill.

16 MR. WHITTLE: Has the City
17 considered other projects, not necessarily related to
18 energy?

19 MR. CARRELL: We do dock
20 hatching or what do you mean?

21 MR. WHITTLE: Thank you Mr.
22 Lysyk.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr.
24 Whittle. Yes, and we have someone else I believe with a
25 question.

26 MS. SMITH: You're talking

1 about a trench. I don't know anything about it and I'd
2 like to know some things about what the Tintina was it?

3 MR. CARRELL: Tintina.

4 MS. SMITH: Tintina.

5 MR. CARRELL: Well, the
6 Tintina Trench is a name given to a valley or a course of
7 valleys cutting more or less diagonally through the Yukon
8 from the general area of Dawson through -- in a south-
9 easterly direction, past Faro, Ross River, into the Watson
10 Lake area.

11 MS. SMITH: Does that cross
12 the Dempster too?

13 MR. CARRELL: Well, I don't
14 think that boundaries of the Tintina Trench are clearly
15 definied. It's more or less a general, I guess you could
16 call it a draw, to go through the Yukon and it depends
17 how wide you want to draw it. If you want to look at it
18 as a fifty mile or a hundred mile band cutting through the
19 Yukon, it would probably include part of the Dempster, yes.

20 MS. SMITH: Just what is
21 this trench like? Tell me what it is. Is it a solid or
22 is it a pipeline or is it a --

23 MR. CARRELL: No, it could
24 be called the Tintina Valley for that matter, like
25 Mackenzie Valley. It's a valley.

26 MS. SMITH: Oh, okay, thank you.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, thank
2 you Ms. Smith. I think someone else has a question. Yes?
3 Mr. Mitander.

4 MR. MITANDER: Victor
5 Mitander. I'd like to know, Mr. Carrell, how long it
6 would take to, like a time frame on developing that
7 Tintina Trench, like for the studies to be done, both in
8 socio-economic and the environmental area and to build
9 that pipeline, how long of an area are you looking at?
10 At least five years?

11 MR. CARRELL: We haven't
12 looked at a timing at all. What the City's position is
13 on it really, is that if we're going to have a pipeline
14 through Yukon, the taxes and the hundred and eighty jobs
15 really is nothing. A buck is a buck and the tax revenue
16 would really not be of any great significance, nor would
17 the hundred and eighty jobs if you look at it on a
18 territorial basis, be of any great significance.

19 So if you're going to go
20 through the headache of a pipeline construction, there
21 ought to be something coming out of it that would last
22 long beyond the gas and we see the development of hydro
23 power to be something that would (a) conserve fossil fuels
24 and cut back the need for fossil fuels as in Dawson for
25 instance, electricity is generated by diesel fuel and
26 we would conserve the energy -- it would cut back on the

1 energy demand for fossil fuels and it would provide cheaper
2 power for all people who presently use power.

3 ~~AT THE~~ as the timing for
4 construction, the closing statement in the policy is that,
5 be it further resolved that the knowledge and experience
6 gained from research in northern pipelines be utilized in
7 the development of the Tintina Trench alternative. What
8 that really says is, through the Berger Inquiry, primarily
9 it was made evident that there is an awful lot of things
10 that have to be looked at.

11 All these things that need
12 to be looked at, should be looked at in this case as well.
13 So, you know, with the staff that we have available and
14 the money that we have available, there is no sense in
15 going to try to figure out how much it would cost or how
16 long it would take, so we didn't touch that at all. All
17 we said is, you know the kinds of things we have to look
18 at, we should look at those things.

19 MR. MITANDER: One other
20 question, Andre Carrell, is what kind of support did you
21 require from the citizens of Dawson on your proposal?

22 MR. CARRELL: I don't know
23 exactly how you mean that, whether you -- if you mean,
24 whether this statement was put to a plebiscite or --

25 MR. MITANDER: Yes, like
26 the support from the citizens of Dawson.

1 MR. CARRELL: Well, that
2 decision was made really like all other decisions are made
3 from Council, namely there is four Aldermen and one Mayor
4 elected by the people for whatever reason that they voted
5 for these people and they have been trusted with running
6 the affairs of the City and representing the City to the
7 best of their ability and to the best of their knowledge
8 and it is on that basis, that this Policy Statement was
9 made.

10 I'd like to point out that
11 the initial resolution was passed back in the month of
12 May and the City has had one representation at the last
13 Council Meeting from the Conservation Society, asking the
14 City to reconsider their position and to take some of
15 the environment concerns into consideration.

16 It was the City's view that
17 the Conservation Society has the ability to speak for
18 their specific concerns.' Also that other groups or other
19 bodies such as YANSI and the Band and the CYI have the
20 ability, the staff and the expertise to speak for them-
21 selves. So we looked at the kind of things that really
22 hits Council, the kind of responsibility that Council has
23 to face up with and this statement was drawn up primarily
24 with Council's responsibilities in mind, without specific
25 consideration of individual concerns.

26 MR. MITANDER: Okay, thank you.

Mr. S. Taylor
Mr. A. Carrell

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1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you
2 Mr. Mitander. Mr. Taylor has a question.

3 MR. TAYLOR: Mr. Carrell,
4 I was just wondering if you could tell us how many people
5 are involved in the City Council and how many people do
6 you have?

7 MR. CARRELL: There is four
8 Aldermen, one Mayor - five people involved.

9 MR. TAYLOR: So in other
10 words, five people were involved in drawing up that
11 proposal in other words?

12 MR. CARRELL: No, not
13 necessarily.

14 MR. TAYLOR: In the interest
15 of the City of Dawson.

16 MR. CARRELL: Not necessarily
17 in drawing up the proposal, but in approving it.

18 MR. TAYLOR: The proposal
19 was made at a meeting -- a City Council meeting, wasn't
20 it?

21 The actual
22 drawing does not necessarily involve the whole Council,
23 but the approval of the position takes the full Council.
24 Yes, it takes a majority of the five.

25 MR. TAYLOR: A majority of
26 five, that's what I wanted to know. Thanks.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyone else
2 who has a question for Mr. Carrell? Sir, I'd like to thank
3 you personally, for coming forward to -- twice -- to these
4 hearings in Dawson City at the two locations. It's not our
5 practice as a matter of fact, to have witnesses cross-
6 examined at these hearings. We thank you as well for
7 providing a target for some questions and we hope that
8 you'll convey appreciation of this Board to Mayor and
9 Council for the work that's gone into the preparation of
10 that brief and for the brief submitted to the Board. Thank you
11 very much.

12 MS. MILLARD: I'm Eleanor
13 Millard. I want to present, I think you have a
14 copy.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. I'm
16 sure I'd be very glad for me to mention to anyone here,
17 that you're the MLA, but this is a personal state-
18 ment. Is that correct?

19 MS. MILLARD: Yes.

20 Although I am presently the
21 Member of the Yukon Legislative Assembly for Ogilvie, this
22 brief will not be presented to you with the intention of
23 its being received as a political view. I intend to be
24 very personal in my approach and I trust that that is the
25 view you will have of it. I am being personal, because the
26 reasons I stay in the Yukon are strongly personal and very

1 important to me as an individual, as I know they are for
2 many white Yukoners.

3 I want to tell you why I stay
4 here, why I have chosen the uncertainties and disappointments
5 that I have felt here, rather than the certain stability and
6 security I would have outside. That choice is available for
7 many Yukoners and there are many who have chosen the same as
8 I, to stay in the North rather than pursue secure careers
9 or greater financial returns outside.

10 I am convinced that our
11 reasons for staying here would be completely disrupted by
12 any pipeline in the Yukon. I want to stay here and retain
13 the things that keep me here, therefore, I have no alternative
14 but to oppose any pipeline anywhere in the Yukon.

15 I wish for your sake, and
16 for ours, Dean Lysyk, that your time allowed you to go up
17 the Dempster Highway. I wish that you would be able to stop
18 and light a campfire and listen to the silence, broken only
19 by the birds calls; to be moved by the drama of our un-
20 touched wilderness; to look in awe at hundreds of miles of
21 virgin mountains and valleys. I would wish for you, enough
22 time to allow this wilderness to renew your soul, to let
23 the remnants of thoughts of business and argument wash away
24 down the river beside you.

25 I would wish for you to have
26 the time, to understand that being able to do this, is one

1 of the main reasons I and many others remain in this country.
2 It can be found only in isolation and wilderness, not with
3 a compressor station in full view and hearing. There can
4 be no compromise, or it is gone.

5 In my twelve years in Dawson
6 and around the territory, I have been extremely fortunate
7 in being able to become closely associated with many native
8 people in the Yukon. In fact, I have adopted a native girl
9 from Old Crow, whose relatives have been friends of mine for
10 years.

11 I am in full support of the
12 Yukon native land claims and I am in full support of their
13 desire to have the settlement completely implemented prior
14 to any major development in the Yukon.

15 My personal relationships
16 with the Yukon native people has clearly demonstrated to
17 me, their great potential to take full responsibility as
18 strong Yukon citizens for their lives and the lives of their
19 children. They know what their problems are and with
20 optimism and purpose, they are ready to begin to solve
21 these problems.

22 We must invest wholeheartedly
23 in this potential for the mutual benefit of all Yukoners.
24 We must welcome native energies into our society and support
25 their struggles to help themselves and to preserve a fragile
26 social structure. I have a great fear that if we hesitate

1 at this opportunity to advance ourselves as human beings
2 toward understanding and compassion, we will have to face a
3 Yukon future filled with hatred, poverty and racial tension
4 greater than any of us can comprehend at this time.

5 I don't want to live in a
6 Yukon like that. I must live in a Yukon where my daughter
7 and my adopted relatives can stand with me in equal rights,
8 with equal opportunities and equal respect. That can only
9 come with time, time to comprehend and implement the fresh
10 ideas and exciting challenges that our native brothers and
11 sisters are giving us.

12 It is imperative that we
13 accept their challenge and nurture the new ideas coming to
14 us. We must not allow overwhelming social change which is
15 inevitable with speedy large development, to snuff out the
16 energy and new life that our native relatives and friends
17 are feeling. Support for the native view is essential to
18 the realization of their human potential. We must delay any
19 pipeline until land claims are fully implemented if we are
20 to invest in our greatest resource, our native people.

21 My twelve years in the Yukon
22 has been spent largely in various kinds of government
23 service, including four years as a social worker in the
24 Northern Yukon. That service has taught me a great deal.
25 Unfortunately, the most valuable lesson it has taught me, is
26 not to have any faith in the government. I know that amongst

1 other ideas, you are considering the idea of a regulatory
2 body for supervision of a possible pipeline, hoping in this
3 way to maximize benefits to our territory.

4 I trust that you have had
5 time to investigate the regulatory bodies already present
6 here, to see how well they are working, established by
7 government. If you do, you will find that, for example,
8 our government-appointed Yukon Electrical Public Utilities
9 Board has many times recommended to government, the
10 stabilization of electrical power rates to the Yukon by
11 various means. Still, every few months, our light bills
12 go up and we still pay them to a government-owned power
13 commission.

14 I don't have the naivety to
15 believe that we can control big business like the pipeline,
16 any better than we can presently control big government,
17 under the present colonial circumstances in the Yukon. I
18 cannot believe any regulatory body will have any more effect
19 than our whitewashing Yukon Electrical Public Utilities Board.
20 Maybe that is why your reception as an Inquiry in the Yukon
21 has been tempered with pessimism, Mr. Lysyk, because we are
22 becoming rather tired of regulatory bodies and boards, whose
23 power is non-existent, and whose soul function seems to be
24 as a scapegoat for government policy.

25 Because we cannot rely on
26 some mythical future regulatory body to be set up, let alone

1 to have any power, our dealings with these multi-national
2 corporations have to be written and ratified and guaranteed
3 long before the first pipe is laid. I have not heard of any
4 solid agreements to the benefit of Yukoners yet. Our
5 government is overlooking its opportunity for substantial
6 benefits for us, by not even asking for them and laying down
7 the rules now.

8 Any possible agreements for
9 taxation and other benefits should be known now. They are
10 what we should be discussing at this hearing. Where are
11 they? Is this the way the government will be dealing with
12 one more regulatory body, the way it is doing now, with
13 its boards? I am not willing to live in a Yukon where the
14 costs of a new jail, new schools, V.D. control, hospital
15 services, alcoholism services, social workers and road
16 maintenance, exceed the taxation of the pipeline producing
17 those problems.

18 The Territorial and Federal
19 Governments records so far in this hasty debate, does not
20 allow any thinking person to be exceedingly optimistic for
21 our financial future as taxpayers.

22 My reading of material about
23 the pipeline routes over the past three years, has disturbed
24 me greatly. It has disturbed me because I have seen a
25 change in attitude towards this typically American solution
26 to our debatable oil shortage. When I began studying the

1 material, the attitude was more one of, do we need a pipe-
2 line? Now, the attitude has become, where should the pipe-
3 line go? We did not adequately answer the first question
4 before we have allowed ourselves to be subtly moved into
5 the second one.

6 We are presuming that a pipe-
7 line is necessary and that it is the one solution to a
8 problem that hasn't really been coped with from other
9 directions. This Inquiry is the result of that change of
10 attitude which is disturbing to me, because somehow we have
11 failed to come to grips with the essential problem of over-
12 consumption in the first place.

13 I believe we could be able
14 to change our fuel consumption habits and I believe we are
15 able to find other means of energy sources. We do not
16 need to accommodate over-consumption which is what a pipe-
17 line could do. The pipeline is only a short term inadequate
18 solution to a vast problem. We must still consider
19 alternatives.

20 I extend a hearty Yukon
21 welcome to you, Mr. Lysyk. What you are doing and what
22 has been done by Justice Berger is a very positive step
23 forward in our dealing with northern development. Please
24 come back as an unofficial visitor to our Yukon, however,
25 only you can assure that what you would come back to, is
26 what you see now. Please assure that the Yukon remains as

1 it is, for your sake and for ours, who want to spend our
2 lifetimes here. Thank you.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you
4 very much, Ms. Millard, for that very thoughtful statement.
5 I can say that nothing would please me more than to come
6 back to the Yukon as an unofficial visitor and to take that
7 kind of trip down the Dempster Highway and do some of the
8 things that you mentioned and to do that at an early date.

9 Ms. Millard, I don't want
10 to put you on the spot with questions, but listening to
11 your statement, one thing did occur to me, you may have a
12 comment on.

13 In your brief, you suggest
14 that government regulatory bodies on the whole in the Yukon,
15 have been somewhat ineffectual. I just wondered if, in
16 your opinion, that's an insoluble problem or whether that
17 is something that could be at least improved, if not
18 totally remedied by the way such bodies are structured,
19 how they're selected and what their responsibilities might
20 be.

21 MS. MILLARD: I don't think
22 it's the structure that's at fault or the people that are
23 appointed. Certainly, they're very diligent people, in
24 fact, I know members of the Yukon Electrical Public
25 Utilities Board and I certainly don't intend to insult
26 them. I think they do an excellent job. I think it's the

Ms. E. Millard

1 response of the people who have set up that Board that is
2 the problem.

3 For instance, Y.E.P.U.B. has
4 made recommendations to NCPC, Northern Canada Power
5 Commission, although they don't have the right to regulate
6 prices, they've certainly given all kinds of alternatives
7 as I mentioned in my brief. But there has been no response
8 from the Federal Government to those recommendations, so
9 what's the point, is really the problem.

10 It looks like to me that
11 most of those boards are set up as scapegoats. We have the
12 same problem in the Yukon with the Historic Sites Board
13 and the Tourism Board. Our local Territorial Government
14 Board set up -- nominated from other MLA's -- from MLA's
15 and very few of their recommendations are acted upon.
16 They're getting now so that their recommendations are very
17 weak, so that they will at least be acted upon, which I
18 found is a really bad situation.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: If I under-
20 stand you correctly, the nub of their problem is lack of
21 responsiveness in Ottawa, rather than the makeup of the
22 Board, is that --

23 MS. MILLARD: In Ottawa and
24 in Whitehorse, depending on which government has set up
25 the board.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: And you feel

1 that that's in the nature of things and not something that
2 could be remedied by the kind of statutory powers or other
3 ways that might be looked at as a means of strengthening
4 the hands of such boards or commissions?

5 MS. MILLARD: I think it
6 could be remedied if the governing body that appoints the
7 board is mandated by legislation to act to those recommen-
8 dations. For instance, if Justice Berger had the right to
9 make a recommendation and see it acted upon, I don't think
10 we'd be sitting here right now too much.

11 I think it's a good thing,
12 there's no question it's a democratic process that I would
13 fully support, but it has to have a response and at this
14 point, it hasn't. That could be remedied in legislation
15 as you say. It would give more power to the individual
16 person, rather than to the government which seems to,
17 especially in the Yukon, be making decisions entirely
18 uninformed.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank
20 you. The only other thing was not a question, but I guess
21 an observation, when you mentioned that at times, the
22 debate seems to slip into the question of which route,
23 rather than whether or not there ought to be a pipeline.
24 On that, that may be partly due to the feeling that the
25 third option, the El Paso route, is one that is out of
26 Canadian hands, in terms of moving a U.S. resource from one

1 part of the U.S. to another part of the U.S.

2 If the decision the Govern-
3 ment of Canada takes is that there would be no pipeline
4 route through Canada, then some of the other implications
5 are ones which undoubtedly, very important ones, but
6 perhaps ones for Washington or the United States to cope
7 with, rather than ourselves.

8 MS. MILLARD: Yes, certainly,
9 I see the difference, except that my observation was on a
10 far more general view, not just Canadian views.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Okay,
12 thank you once again, Ms. Millard.

13 MR. MENEAR: The Yukon is
14 a colonial jungle infested with weed beasties that sting
15 and bore into the soft flesh of the newly imported pro-
16 fessional. Stabilizing the professional into the present
17 body politic, is almost impossible in outpost locations and
18 the influx of migrants associated with building a pipeline
19 will ring the deathknell to any professional leadership.

20 What can be done? First,
21 the RCMP should have a much broadened role to include a
22 public information program on common and civil law as well
23 as philosophy and social justice. Forgery, libel, slander,
24 undue pressure, misrepresentation, conspiracy and mainten-
25 ance of secret records are unfortunately the stable and
26 dangerous diet of many Yukon communities.

1 the high school and will expect to graduate.

2 Fourth, adult education in
3 the boondocks must swing forward before the pipeline hordes
4 emerge. At present, adult capabilities and bread provision
5 are very unevenly distributed. Education of the leader-
6 ship of the Indian organizations is bounding upwards at
7 such speed, that much of the Yukon adult talent stands in
8 that corner. This further threatens the stagnant leader-
9 ship of other groups that have no access to educational
10 updating and forces them into unnecessary and mean obstruc-
11 tion, retaliation and generally messing up the social
12 circuitry of the community.

13 Number five. Professional
14 posts must be filled in all outlying areas. It must be
15 made fashionable and a patriotic duty for high quality
16 professionals to invest their lives in the Yukon. Careful
17 attention must be given to fostering inter-agency co-
18 operation and support, in order that all professionals
19 give a tone and level of ethical conducts now rare in the
20 Yukon.

21 All professionals will need
22 strong concerted action to keep the society functioning
23 if the pipeline dumps a sudden load of rootless workers
24 and job seekers on the Yukon.

25 Six, a media council should
26 be formed to develop, apply and police a standard of ethics

1 not enjoyed presently in the Yukon. Editors are not
2 checking sources properly and on a regular basis, CBC
3 radio and the press are given filtered and unbalanced
4 reports by correspondents who are part of the petty
5 conspiracies they report.

6 As an editorial writer
7 trained by the Toronto Star and university type educational
8 seminars were a weekly part of our job, I sat at one
9 Yukon meeting where the lead story was "charges of forgery
10 by school committee member, leveled at members of the
11 community. Neither the CBC or the press chose to notice
12 this tidbit. Was it because forgery is so common or that
13 the correspondent had other axes to grind? With the
14 present state of unprofessional ethics of Yukon media and
15 the influx of hundreds of pipeline workers and new residents,
16 the plain man indeed, will not know where to turn for
17 truth.

18 The media have become a law
19 onto themselves, often with the pettiness and control of
20 dissenting views that is dangerously totalitarian. The
21 Yukon provides a last chance to form a model co-operative
22 and democratic state in Canada. Population is small,
23 people are durable, resources are rich. If we can learn
24 to deal properly with ourselves, we can absorb newcomers
25 joyously and productively. If not, we face social disturb-
26 ance and bloody revolution. I thank you.

Mr. B. Johnson
Mr. J. Semple

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1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
2 much sir, for that presentation. Can I ask now if someone
3 else would come forward please to express an opinion or
4 ask a question? Yes sir?

5 MR. JOHNSON: My name is Ben
6 Johnson. I'm a resident of Dawson City. Well, this is
7 quite a big issue we're talking about. I don't
8 want to see this go through until the land claims are
9 settled or let alone at all.

10 Hasn't the white man disturbed
11 enough land and water in the south with other chemicals
12 pouring into the water and the air, the oil spills? We have
13 proven that we cannot control the environment. What can
14 we do, if we destroy what little we have. The pipeline,
15 then the factory and what next? Let the animals, the birds
16 and vegetations live. Let us have our land claims settled
17 so we have people who can be proud of what we have.

18 What do we have now? Welfare,
19 alcoholism, and many many more, that you can see for your-
20 self. Thank you for listening to me.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
22 much, Mr. Johnson, for coming forward.

23 MR. SEMPLE: Commissioner and
24 Board members, my name is John Semple. I have lived in
25 the Yukon all my life.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Semple, I'm

Mr. J. Semple
Ms. R. Smith

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1 sorry to interrupt, but perhaps if you just pull the micro-
2 phone in a little closer, because they're having a little
3 difficulty hearing you.

4 MR. SEMPLE: Commissioner and
5 Board members, my name is John Semple. I have lived in
6 the Yukon all my life. I would not want the pipeline to
7 come through until the land claims have been settled.

8 It would also spoil the route,
9 the animals migrating. If the pipeline is used for any-
10 thing other than gas, there would be a spill. We don't
11 know the effects it would have. Nobody does. If the pipe-
12 line comes through, outsiders will get the jobs. I'm a
13 Yukoner. I live here, but the job for me won't be there.
14 I'm not qualified and neither are my people. Thank you.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
16 much, Mr. Semple, for that statement. Could I ask someone
17 else to come forward please with a statement of opinion or
18 perhaps to ask a question? I'd just like to emphasize
19 again, that briefs and prepared submissions of course, are
20 welcome but it's not necessary to have a prepared state-
21 ment. We would like to hear from as many people as we can.
22 Ms. Smith?

23 MS. SMITH: Mr. Lysyk, there
24 are like -- I guess there are different people here who
25 don't understand each other like in language, the Indian
26 language. There are two different -- maybe three different

1 dialects here and a man wants to talk in his own language
2 and I have a tape about a woman who has talked in her own
3 language. Although we don't have any translators, I'm
4 just wondering if would record it and maybe get a translator
5 from the village that they were originally from, like Pelly?

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: There's no
7 objection in principle. We just want to make sure that we
8 can arrange to have the translation done. The statements
9 on tape -- do you have them both in --

10 MS. SMITH: Well, no. From
11 what I understand, there is a man here who wants to talk
12 in his own language. It can't be translated because the
13 people here don't talk his language.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Well, we
15 -- our only problem is getting it into the official trans-
16 cript, but as far as the Board is concerned, we'd be very
17 pleased to have it on tape and we'll do our best.

18 MR. PHELPS: It wouldn't be
19 possible to have somebody prepare a statement and translate
20 it. There is nobody in town that could, you know, in the
21 next few days, send us just a written statement that was
22 translated. You see, the problem is, it's very difficult
23 for the Court Reporter to take down a different language.

24 MS. SMITH: So you say, maybe
25 we should take it on tape too and then get it translated
26 and send to you.

1 MR. PHELPS: Then it becomes
2 part of the record.

3 MS. SMITH: Oh, okay.

4 MR. PHELPS: That way and it
5 might be the best because I don't think we'll get an
6 accurate, you know, tape or an accurate transcript out of
7 it.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Would that be
9 possible, Ms. Smith? It would certainly make it much
10 easier for us because we do have the problem that everything
11 that is said in the hearings should appear in the trans-
12 cript. I did mention this earlier this morning, let me do
13 so now, that for anyone who has made a statement here and
14 wants to supplement it or someone who has not made a
15 statement, but has an afterthought they would like to pass
16 along to us, that can be done in the form of a letter or a
17 brief mailed to us at our Whitehorse offices. Alaska
18 Highway Pipeline Inquiry, Lynn Building, L-Y-N-N Building,
19 Whitehorse.

20 You can arrange to do what Mr.
21 Phelps has just suggested, to have the statement translated
22 and put in writing here and sent along to us. That would
23 be much appreciated.

24 MS. SMITH: Sure, okay.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thanks. We'll
26 be taking a short break in a few minutes. I understand the

1 coffee is not quite ready, the new pot, if anyone has a
2 statement or an observation they would like to make prior
3 to the break, we'd be pleased to entertain it. Yes?

4 MS. SMITH: We have a tape
5 here that we taped and there is approximately maybe six
6 or seven people and we're just wondering if we could have
7 this now, their brief and while everybody is here, maybe
8 they could listen to it.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: These are stat-
10 ments given in English, are they Ms. Smith?

11 MS. SMITH: Yes, one is not
12 given in English, but you can, you know, we can probably
13 get a translator for it later.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.
15 Sure that would be fine. Why don't we do that right now,
16 Ms. Smith, and then we'll take our coffee break and then
17 see if we have some other statements or questions. So,
18 I'd just ask you to stand by the microphone to make sure
19 that the name of the person comes through clearly. If not,
20 perhaps you can help us.

21 The first speaker is going to
22 be Joe Henry.

23 (TAPE PLAYED)
24
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26

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4 MR. CHAIRMAN: What we're going to suggest is
5 that the tape will be given to the Official Reporter here
6 and read in and appear as part of our transcript. The
7 Board is having some difficulty understanding it here and
8 I'm sure that's true for others in the room.

9 Ms. Smith, I understand that's
10 agreeable to you?

11 MS. SMITH: Yes.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, good.
13 Okay, thanks. Did anyone else want to ask a question or
14 make a statement before our break? If not, I'm going to
15 suggest then that we take a break of about ten or fifteen
16 minutes.

17 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).
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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and
3 gentlemen, I'm just going to reconvene long enough to find
4 out if there is anyone else who has something to say this
5 morning. Before the cue gets too long, I think we'll now
6 stand adjourned until 2:00 o'clock.

7 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).

8 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and
10 gentlemen, I wonder if we now could get underway and resume
11 proceedings in this last session of our hearings here in
12 Dawson City relating to the Alaska Highway pipeline proposal.
13 I'll start right away if I can, to ask if someone would
14 come forward please and let us have the benefit of his or
15 her opinion about the pipeline, make a comment or ask a
16 question of any kind.

17 I'll just remind you once again,
18 that it's by no means necessary to have a prepared state-
19 ment or brief or anything at all elaborate. We'd simply
20 like to get the greatest possible number of people telling
21 us what they think about the pipeline, what they think is
22 good or not so good about it, what the concerns would be
23 and perhaps if they think there is anything that could be
24 done, should the government decide to build a pipeline
25 along the Alaska Highway, to make sure that the consequences
26 or the results would not be harmful or not as harmful.

1 I should say for the benefit of
2 those who weren't here this morning or on Tuesday, that
3 because we keep a complete record of everything that is
4 said, I would ask each person to begin by identifying himself
5 or herself.

6 MR. DEWELL: Mr. Lysyk, Council
7 members, my name is Rod Dewell. I live in a small place
8 called North Fork located six miles up the Dempster Highway.
9 I have lived in the Yukon for a little over three years, so
10 may be termed a relative newcomer, but in this short time,
11 I feel I have come to appreciate in my own way, the duty,
12 the peace and the solitude, which the country has to offer.

13 In the past two and a half years,
14 I have worked, lived, obtained food and fuel from the
15 Dempster and its vicinity. A pipeline down this corridor
16 and completion of the highway, will bring only a temporary
17 and minimum boost to the economy. The short range benefits,
18 mostly in the form of wages and spending, will be far out-
19 weighed by the detrimental effects of such a mammoth project.

20 Fuel costs may be lowered
21 slightly, but along with other essential commodities, will
22 escalate beyond all reasoning cost. The workers and their
23 followers will bring with them, diseases and the evils of
24 the south, which up to now, Dawson has been lucky enough to
25 stay relatively free of.

26 I propose that the Dempster

1 corridor be turned into a national park, based on the same
2 format as that of Mount McKinley National Park in Alaska.
3 This would provide not only jobs and money for the Dawson
4 area residents, but also the economy and the territory's
5 number one industry, tourism, with a long term benefit for
6 all Canadians as well.

7 It is time for a change and has
8 been stated before, the Yukon, especially the Dawson and
9 Dempster areas north are unique. Unique in that there is
10 a certain feeling that prevails. It is a feeling that is
11 hard to describe and to put into words. Why must white
12 man continually try to destroy this in the name of progress?
13 Can we not learn from history, from our mistakes of the
14 past? Why can there not be a change in the ways of thinking,
15 a change from the continual development and modernization
16 to that of preserving what we have now for us, for our sons
17 and daughters and their children?

18 The Dempster Highway and then a
19 pipeline, would not only damage a very fragile eco-system,
20 but would destroy a way of life from Inuvik to Old Crow.
21 I feel this highway and pipeline is only a stepping stone
22 in the overall game plan, drawn up by some bureaucrats in
23 Ottawa and Whitehorse who have never felt or seen the wild
24 beauty of this land that it has to offer.

25 These men as well as the money-
26 hungry profit orientated barrens of the south will not be

1 satisfied until the North is a complete maize of pipelines,
2 roads and hydro lines, much like the south and its people
3 left to pick up and sort out the pieces.

4 Where does this leave the little
5 man, the person who merely wants to live in relative harmony
6 with the land, be it trapping or whatever. What happens
7 to him in a confrontation with progress. Are not his wishes
8 and aspirations just as valid as the large corporations who
9 only take and give nothing in return? The idea of a pipe-
10 line is highly questionable in the Canadian North. There
11 is no Canadian need as of now for the unproven quantities
12 of gas in the Mackenzie Delta and Eagle Plains.

13 Tapping of their unproven, non-
14 renewable resources will only prolong the eventful crunch
15 by twenty to thirty years. The time to begin converting
16 to renewable resources is now, while we still have a bit
17 of breathing space provided by the fuel reserves located
18 in other parts of Canada.

19 A pipeline down the Alcan route
20 if handled properly, and if desired by the people, is
21 perhaps, the least of all evil in ways of routes to
22 appease our energy hungry neighbours to the south. Many
23 items have yet to be cleared up if this is to happen. A
24 five to ten year moratorium must be held so that it can be
25 done properly with the direct positive long term benefit
26 to the Yukon.

1 Land claims for native peoples
2 must be completed to the complete satisfaction of
3 their leaders and people. Throughout the
4 history of this continent, the native people have been
5 cheated and taken advantage of in negotiations for their
6 land on white man's terms, with white man's sense of values.
7 It is time for a change. Native people should have a
8 majority say in how this land is to be used in present and
9 future. There is a way in which I feel this land would
10 be properly handled, for there is a way of the land and of
11 understanding the needs of the people, the animals and the
12 environment.

13 Care should be taken for the
14 people to learn how to administer the situation, financed,
15 at least, partially by the huge profits which will be reaped
16 by the pipeline consortiums. Education of the people of the
17 Yukon in ways of technology and construction is a must, with
18 money provided again partially by the large companies.

19 It seems only fair that while
20 the people in the south see only the benefit of a project
21 like this that the people of the North should also see
22 benefits as well as sufferings. As has been stated before,
23 the chance, however remote of confrontations, possibly
24 violent, does exist.

25 Elements in this society, both
26 native and white, are totally and strongly opposed to being

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1 steamrolled into something they don't want. I urge that
2 wisdom and care be used in the final judgment.

3 As a resident of the Yukon and
4 of the Dempster Highway, I ask that construction of the
5 highway be halted until a great deal more research is done
6 into its effects. I say no to the possibility of a pipeline
7 ever being put down the corridor. Thank you.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
9 much sir, for coming forward to make that statement and for
10 the time and thought that you've obviously given to
11 preparing it. It's much appreciated. Can I ask if someone
12 else now would like to come forward please and give an
13 expression of opinion or ask a question?

14 Would you mind moving over to
15 either to that microphone, because we want to make sure
16 that everything is taken down so that it will be part of
17 the official record. I'll just ask you to give your name
18 if you don't mind.

19 MS. HENRY: : My name is
20 Sara Henry. I wish the pipeline shouldn't go through at all,
21 because you are killing our fishes and they're killing our
22 -- the pipeline will leak, something's going to blow up
23 sometime or you could kill our animals in the country and
24 the birds and the bees will never be around too. The
25 caribou and moose, they wouldn't even go fifteen miles or
26 twenty miles away from the pipeline, pollution, and Klondike

1 River, Dawson City -- they'll be polluted. We couldn't
2 even drink our water there if a oil line go through,
3 because if we did, if they did go through Dempster Highway,
4 I don't know what -- the oil, that leaks. It's going to
5 come through to our drinking water and they're going to
6 kill us, like the animals do and I wish -- I hope that they
7 just leave it and go all the way around or wherever they
8 could be. I wish they just leave that pipeline alone there
9 now. I don't like to see pipeline go through. I don't
10 want to see it and nothing else could be. I want to see the
11 birds and the bees. Thank you.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
13 much for coming forward. I might just mention on one
14 little point you were making reference to the danger of
15 leaks.

16 This particular pipeline would
17 be designed to be a gas pipeline and as I understand the
18 company's explanation is, it's not designed to be converted
19 to oil, even when it's outlived its purpose of moving gas
20 from the Arctic. In any event, thank you very much for
21 that statement and could I ask if someone else now -- yes?

22 MS. MACAIRE: My name is Pattie
23 Macaire. For me, the question of whether or not a pipeline
24 should be instituted in the North at this time, is a
25 question of accepting the accelerating momentum of a force
26 we tend to call progress, or restraining that momentum and

1 allowing ourselves the time to at least have a look at this
2 wave that is sweeping our lives from every direction, and to
3 determine if it is actually the most productive course in
4 terms of furthering the quality of life in our society and
5 the rest of the world.

6 I believe it should be a
7 question of quality and where we have to set our priorities
8 in progress and undoubtedly, part of the reason I have
9 chosen to live in the North is because I have felt the
10 pressure and encroachment in the trend of government and
11 industry to set priorities which do not coincide with my
12 own.

13 I think most of the people I
14 know that have chosen to live here, have done so through a
15 similar feeling. Our society is one of enormous affluence
16 and enormous waste. It is appalling to me, the naivety in
17 which people live with such waste, seemingly oblivious to
18 the fact that the resources which they are using up, are
19 non-renewable. It is even more distressing that rather
20 than educating people to understand the short-sightedness,
21 government and big business feed on that naivety and manip-
22 ulate it to further and every-increasing consumer-oriented
23 society.

24 I would like to know as many
25 people would, if the pipeline is really necessary, if we
26 really need more gas? It seems much more time should be

1 spent determining that, before determining what route it
2 should take. Therefore, I do not believe a pipeline should
3 go in at this time to any of the northern Canadian routes
4 and feel rather, than now is the time to begin the in-
5 evitably necessary exploration into alternative renewable
6 sources.

7 Because the North as yet, is
8 still relatively undeveloped, it gives us one of the last
9 great opportunities to analyze our past and present, social
10 and economic development and to curb the mistakes that are
11 being made, to change the priorities. It is difficult to
12 weigh the spirit of a land and people, the need for a
13 frontier with fuel which is so much more tangible, but I
14 feel that is what must be done.

15 One need only take a look to see
16 that even among such affluence, our society is not satisfying
17 the needs of its people. There is a quality of life that
18 is lacking, that has been exchanged for material quantity.
19 It is just such a quality that I believe people seek in the
20 frontiers of the North and for the most part, find here.

21 Thus, I feel it is important to
22 preserve the North and therefore, support Justice Berger's
23 suggestion of a northern wildlife reserve, and support the
24 Yukon Conservation Society's proposal that this reserve
25 be extended to include the Dempster area. It is not my
26 aim to stop progress, which indeed, is impossible, but

1 rather to continue progress at a slower, though ultimately
2 longer lasting and beneficial pace, to take the time to
3 determine the best possible solution for everything con-
4 cerned, not only for the industries in the south, but the
5 land and people of the North and certainly for the native
6 people in the North.

7 It is essential that native land
8 claims be settled first, that the native people have the
9 opportunity to determine their future without even further
10 pressure and confusions from the white industrial society.

11 Indeed, progress is barreling
12 at such a rate, that one feels an impotence to even suggest
13 slowing it down. An impotence that I'm certain, has
14 stopped many people from bothering to speak at this Inquiry.

15 There is a quotation from the
16 memoirs of the philosopher, Carl Hume, that I feel is
17 apropos here and I would like to include.

18 "We have plunged down a cataract of progress
19 which sweeps us on into the future with ever
20 wilder violence, the farther it takes us
21 from our roots. Once the past has been
22 breached, it is usually annihilated and there
23 is no stopping the forward motion, but it is
24 precisely the loss of connection with the
25 past, our uprootedness which has given rise
26 to the discontents of civilization, and to

1 such a flurry and haste, that we live more in
2 the future and its cynirical promises of a
3 golden age than in the present, with which our
4 whole evolutionary background has not yet
5 caught up.

6 We rush impetuously into novelty, driven
7 by a mounting fence of insufficiency, dissatis-
8 faction and restlessness. We no longer live
9 on what we have, but on promises, no longer
10 in the light of the present day, but in the
11 darkness of the future which we expect will
12 at last bring the proper sunrise. Reforms by
13 advances, that is, by new methods or gadgets,
14 are, of course, impressive at first, but in the
15 long run they are dubious and in any case,
16 dearly paid for. They by no means increase the
17 contentment or happiness of people on the whole.
18 Mostly, they are deceptive sweetenings of
19 existence, like speedier communications which
20 unpleasantly accelerate the tempo of life and
21 leave us with less time than ever before.

22 All haste is of the devil, as the old
23 masters used to say."

24 And so it is my wish, as well,
25 to see this race we are running into the future, slowed
26 down to a walk so that we can take a closer and more care-

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1 ful look at where we are going. It is my wish that the
2 pipeline not go through until we have come to a better
3 understanding of that. Thank you.

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
5 much indeed, Ms. Macaire, for coming forward with that
6 very thoughtful presentation.

7 MS. SIMON McLEOD: The highway go
8 through is good enough. Highway go through is good enough.
9 One man speaks about my -- what about old people. We know
10 white man. They're all the same people. They just do
11 their work, looking for their food, go out in the woods,
12 put up stack, dry meat for winter and the summertime, in
13 the river, they're fishing.

14 Now those days is not lost
15 They've got some birch to make basket. They store up their
16 food inside. Always they do. Nobody smoke, no drink, good
17 people. Soon white people come in, bring liquor and dope.
18 I just feel pretty down for my family. I'm old age. I
19 want my people, much like my children. I want it to be, they're
20 perfect, but white, dope put them wrong. When thereself,
21 they leave, yesterday, there are nothing wrong, no trouble.
22 They just do their work. The child help their parents.
23 See what their parent do. They copy, they do their work.

24 And yet, Minister come to Yukon,
25 well every child, they go to church with their parents.
26 Now this day, what. The country is opposite. All youngster

1 do what they like it. They can run around and make noise
2 till two o'clock, three o'clock in the morning. Those
3 days I'm talking about, nobody run around that late, even
4 nine or ten o'clock, that's too late. They has to be in
5 home. No mischief go on. You see the first white people
6 they go to native, live in harmony.

7 The Klondike crosses
8 village there. They got fish trapped or they stole the
9 fish. They keep themselves, after the people get used to
10 them. They talk about what they're doing. They bring --
11 steal fish from people. Well, those people they bring
12 some animal, deer or something like that, but they tell
13 us what they do thereself.

14 Yes, Yukon natives left by
15 thereself, they're perfect. Another thing I want to tell
16 you, -- a flat board six inches wide
17 I think. They carry around. They've got no Minister, no
18 Bible, no book nothing. They mark, they mark, Sunday,
19 put X. Some of them use string. How could they, never go
20 to school and they know about Sunday. They don't work on
21 Sunday too. They make fish on Christmas. All right.
22 I think to myself, who created God and want them to do to
23 understand. That's why they leave.

24 Well, you people talking about
25 pipeline. I don't like it. Go through Dawson. It's kept
26 someplace away. If that pipeline come through Dawson

1 and highway, more upset in Dawson. It's a young generation.
2 I don't understand -- going to be too much of trouble.
3 More drinking going on, could be dope or things like that.
4 Some are decent, but some is not. They do what they please.
5 They come to this Yukon, our country, be perfect the same
6 way before, but all absolutely, all absent.

7 I don't want no highway and
8 put pipeline through. Go through anyplace where they
9 want to. Pipeline for Alaska, why don't they put
10 someplace else to go through, not on our countryside.
11 Way back our parents, how they been live --
12 -- now what happened every day, today. People do what
13 they like. We don't -- on ourself. God is creating us
14 everything, bees, earth, sun, moon, star. What do we own?
15 Nothing. We were born this country -- bring nothing, or
16 all for nothing. When God creation --
17 people go around, all fire take away and flood all that.
18 What is the reason for? -- can we think of that.

19 To be doing right well, that's all I going to talk
20 to you, my children. Thanks.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
22 much madam. Just before you put your microphone down,
23 could I ask you to tell us your name please.

24 MS. SIMON McLEOD: My husband
25 real name Simon, but we call me Mary McLeod, but Mary
26 Simon McLeod, that's my name.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
2 much indeed ma'am. Could I ask if someone else now would
3 come forward please with a statement or a comment or a
4 question? Yes sir?

5 MR. STUTTER: Mr. Chairman,
6 members of the Board, my name is Mike Stutter. I'm a
7 placer miner. I've lived in the Yukon for twenty-four
8 years. I'm strongly in favour of the pipeline crossing
9 the Yukon, not because I want to see our fellow Canadians
10 in the south and east get the oil and gas, not because I
11 want to see our neighbours in the United States get the
12 oil and gas, not because I expect lasting direct benefits
13 from such a pipeline, but for a far more selfish reason.

14 It is inevitable that gas and
15 oil from producing wells in the North will be transported
16 to energy-hungry consumers in the south and east. Neither
17 these hearings, nor those conducted by Justice Berger will
18 alter that fact. These hearings may, however, influence
19 the method used in the transportation of oil and gas. Of
20 the transportation methods currently being proposed, it
21 is my opinion, that a pipeline, if properly laid and with
22 adequate safeguards, would be the least damaging.

23 Now for my reasons for support-
24 ing such a pipeline crossing the Yukon. We are told that
25 the prime reason for transporting oil and gas from the
26 North is because of the critical shortage of petroleum

1 products. If we accept this as fact, then it follows that
2 the producers will try to deliver all of that oil and gas
3 and use as little as possible themselves. The Foothills
4 proposal calls for seven pumping stations along the
5 proposed Yukon route. Each pumping station requiring
6 thirty-three thousand horsepower of energy to pump the
7 gas along its way. In terms of gas, these and other
8 pumping stations, would consume a minimum of seven per cent
9 of the gas being pumped.

10 However, one of the Yukon's
11 greatest economic potentials is its abundance of water for
12 the development of hydroelectric generating stations. Any
13 big inch pipeline crossing the Yukon would virtually assure
14 the construction of our first large scale hydro site.
15 Hydro development, in my opinion, would dramatically improve
16 the economic, social and possibly political future of the
17 Yukon.

18 It would be the beginning of a
19 permanent industry developed from a renewable resource,
20 bringing with it, lasting benefits to all Yukoners. The
21 direct pipeline benefits will be short, if we are to
22 believe as we are told. Benefits from large scale hydro
23 development will be permanent.

24 Two winters ago, Mr. Chairman,
25 my wife and I were in Tasmania for about a month. We
26 visited several hydro sites and were favourably impressed

1 with the public parks and recreation areas which had been
2 developed at the sites. Except for the immediate sites
3 and the access roads, the surrounding countryside was as
4 beautiful and unspoiled as ever. The Yukon is still
5 largely beautiful and unspoiled.

6 Mining, such as I am engaged in,
7 and oil production, are both doomed industries as they are
8 based upon non-renewable resources. On the other hand,
9 Mr. Chairman, hydro development, recreation facilities,
10 tourism -- an economy based on these, provide lasting
11 benefit to us all, with very little disturbance to Yukoners
12 or to the Yukon.

13 Upon the depletion of the oil
14 and gas reserves, the electric energy used by the pipeline,
15 would soon be transmitted elsewhere, as would all the
16 electric energy we could produce. The Russians have
17 recently discovered a method of transmitting electricity
18 with minimal loss, and our considerable distance from
19 substantial markets, would not necessarily therefore be
20 uneconomical.

21 In closing Mr. Chairman, I
22 wish to reaffirm my support for a big inch pipeline within
23 the territory. Not for its own sake, but because in my
24 opinion, if it assures our development of our first major
25 hydro site, it will help point the Yukon in a direction
26 which could well assure the economic, social and possible

1 political future and with a minimal amount of permanent
2 damage.

3 While I'm here, I would like to
4 ask a question if it's permitted, of the El Paso represen-
5 tative.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: The El Paso
7 representative, Mr. Dwyer, is here as an observer, rather
8 than as a representative. Mr. Stutter, if you'd like to
9 put your question on the record, we can see if the Board
10 can be of any assistance in answering it, otherwise I think
11 all I can do is bring it to Mr. Dwyer's attention and
12 perhaps see if you'd wish to speak to him during the
13 coffee break or just how we might handle it. But anyway,
14 please proceed with your question.

15 MR. STUTTER: My question is
16 this. At the Foothills presentation ten days or two weeks
17 ago, I was told that in reducing gas to its liquid form,
18 transporting it by boat and then again returning it to
19 its gaseous form, would require an equivalent of twenty-
20 five per cent of the energy which would in effect, be
21 transmitted along the pipeline.

22 I would like to know if that
23 is a fact.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, thank you
25 Mr. Stutter. Now, Mr. Dwyer is over at the side of the
26 room and perhaps I can suggest sir, just in the middle of

1 that table against the wall, and perhaps you'd like to
2 speak to him during the break and I'll see if Mr. Dwyer
3 wishes to put something on the record after our coffee
4 break, certainly accommodate him and you.

5 MS. LOPYCTRUK: I was daughter -
6 famous Chief Isaacs of the Yukon and my dad was the same
7 as Chief Isaac of the Yukon. The white people beat him
8 out of that land claim. Not land claim, but the gold rush.
9 I mean gold mine, gold mine. My dad had the richest gold
10 mine in 1898, the white man beat him out. Sold it cheap
11 to the white man which he shouldn't do.

12 Today we'll be a rich people.
13 Now we are poor. So this is our country. The Yukon is
14 our country. We are born here and the natives born here.
15 They make their living on the wild animals. Like fishes,
16 like ptarmigan and rabbits and moose and caribous and so
17 they make their living on those foods.

18 If a pipeline goes through here,
19 they will destroy this. The animals which we live on.
20 Like me, I'm pure genuine Indian, I love my Indian food.
21 I cannot do without it. I don't like canned meat. I
22 rather have genuine Indian food. My brother has been in
23 the army for five years and fought the war, he went over-
24 seas and come home and died here. We brought his body back
25 from -- brought his body back to Dawson City. We put his
26 body back up there beside the family. He fought for his

Ms. A. Lopyctruk

1 daddy and me, not only me, for the whole Yukon. He fought.
2 He went overseas. He went -- when the war was over, 1945,
3 he went overseas. They put in the guard. He wasn't even
4 wounded at all when he come home, except that he had
5 arthritis few years after. He died of arthritis. He
6 fought for the Yukon anyway. Who are you, I must intro-
7 duce.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: The Board
9 members? My name is Ken Lysyk and this is Edith Bohmer
10 and this is Willard Phelps. Mrs. Bohmer and Mr. Phelps
11 are both Yukoners. I live in Vancouver.

12 MS. LOPYCTRUK: Well, I
13 figure land claims should be settled before pipeline go
14 through. It should be done anyway. We must, you know,
15 we have to educate our childrens, not only ourselves, but
16 the children, they have to have education. I have an
17 educations already, but you know, we don't want that
18 pipeline go through here, especially they said it's going
19 to go through the Yukon. There's well, make a pollution
20 in the Yukon. That's all I have to say.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you madam.
22 You mentioned that you're Chief Isaac's daughter. We
23 didn't get -- or at least I didn't catch your own full
24 name. Could you tell us please for the record?

25 MS. LOPYCTRUK: Angela
26 Lopyctruk.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank
2 you very much indeed.

3 MS. LOPYCTRUK: Married to a
4 person and he passed away ten years ago.

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
6 much for coming forward to speak to us.

7 MS. HENRY: I'm Mabel Henry
8 of Dawson City and I'd like to introduce my mother, Martha
9 Taylor and she asked me to read the reports for her. She
10 was born in Trois Miles(?) , age 76. The way they're
11 talking about the white man ways, they don't have no tea
12 and they don't cook nothing the way they do. Like the way
13 our good lifes that are gone.

14 When they have the rabbit,
15 squirrels, porcupine roast, at Moosehide and that
16 school and when we go to school at Moosehide , there's
17 no place that no policeman came down there, to when they
18 have the big potlatch or anything. They just have to have
19 permission to get there and wheres these laws all came
20 from. The early days, the old people have to be chased
21 around, lots of gold. My grandma played with it, chased
22 away by American. Don't pay for water and light,
23 ground, nothing and where all these laws came from. The
24 laws came from where it came from before.

25 They could laugh and talk about
26 me but I don't worry about it. I don't mind, but I hope

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1 my children, over two hundred grand and great grandchildren,
2 but talk stories would take two weeks. We have to fish
3 with licence and game licence, can't go out and feed the
4 kids anything. Early days, we don't know nothing, bread.
5 White man explain can't make it. Where the licence come
6 in from. Thank you.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
8 very much indeed for that statement. Can I ask if someone
9 else is ready to come forward to -- yes ma'am?

10 MS. HELLMAN: My name is Susan
11 Hellman. I'm a schoolteacher at Robert Service School.
12 I've lived here since last August.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: I'd just ask
14 you Ms. Hellman, to pull the microphone a little closer in,
15 if you don't mind.

16 MS. HELLMAN: Okay. I'm rather
17 nervous. I speak in front of people everyday, but anyway.
18 Mr. Chairman, I would like to take this opportunity to
19 voice my concerns about the prospect of a pipeline in the
20 Yukon. It seems to me that there has not been enough time
21 to gather information and research the question thoroughly
22 in Dawson. There are certain basic issues that should be
23 brought forward and discussed to demonstrate the need to
24 block this development until such a time that the public
25 is fully aware of the impact that is probable, the benefits
26 that can be demanded to offset this to some degree and

1 until we have equipped ourselves with the means to ensure
2 that the future of all our children will not be spent
3 coping with unchecked expansion and development.

4 We have the opportunity now,
5 to unite and use our strength to determine the pattern
6 of resource development in the Yukon. I feel that we must
7 not let it slide by. We should not let the pressures of
8 multi-national corporations rush us into decisions. We
9 should not let our compassion for the plight of southern
10 Canadians and Americans to rush into acceptance of the
11 pipeline.

12 We in Dawson, are also paying
13 exorbitant prices for gasoline and fuel oil, but there
14 is no guarantee that pipeline development will even ease
15 this burden in the North. Also, if the reserves of
16 natural gas and crude oil are there now, they will be
17 there in ten or fifteen years. It is possible that if
18 we delay the exploitation of these non-renewable resources
19 for that period of time, that technology will have found
20 other safer and more acceptable means to transport this
21 and that we will have forced governments to fund the
22 development of alternative renewable ways of creating
23 power such as solar and wind energy.

24 Do we really want bigger and
25 better pipelines? Do we want to quickly exhaust all known
26 sources of fuel so that people in the south can maintain

1 an energy draining lifestyle now, without any consideration
2 for the time when the crude oil is gone, or will we view
3 as suspect, any rush job that promotes development for
4 the sake of development and guarantees us nothing?

5 The pipeline debate has
6 splintered the population of the Yukon into several groups,
7 each determined to protect its own interests here. There
8 are three which seem most distinct and perhaps have the
9 greatest representation in Dawson. The first is composed
10 of many business people and entrepreneurs interested in
11 goods and money-making opportunities. The second, including
12 those who basically distrust big corporations touting
13 quick development and who would stop the building of the
14 pipeline. The third is made up those who tend to shrug
15 their shoulders and say that it's coming anyway, so we
16 may as well be in on the benefits.

17 Most people here have already
18 made up their minds, but I would question the basis on
19 which their decisions have been made. I would personally
20 advise that the building of the pipeline be prohibited
21 until I was sure that the public was informed and not
22 calling for development on the basis of rumor, emotion or
23 good PR on the part of the applicants.

24 One must understand that rural
25 communities are terribly isolated from news and media.
26 Those people in Dawson who care to, read three day old

1 Whitehorse papers which contain little news of national or
2 international levels or ten day old papers from the south.
3 They have no choice in the areas of radio or television
4 news coverage, as there is only CBC Broadcast up here.

5 The information we have
6 received about the pipeline itself has been too little, too
7 late and somewhat suspect. It was the Foothills Company
8 two weeks ago, which was here to educate us on pipeline
9 building, hardly impartial in this situation. We were
10 visited less than a week ago by the representative from
11 Al Wright's office, the only real source of information we
12 have access to and have not yet had time to receive copies
13 of the pamphlets and impact studies requested.

14 Thus, at the same time, though
15 most of us are facing this Inquiry, trying desperately to
16 protect what we see as our rights and our future, few of
17 us really have the information that would really make our
18 decisions and arguments valid. Those who are interested
19 in promoting development because they believe it would
20 result in steady employment or business opportunities,
21 have little or no concept of whether the pipeline will
22 actually bring jobs, what kind of impacts this kind of
23 project will have on our lifestyle, how much more develop-
24 ment it will lead to, or what kind of adjustments each
25 individual will have to make in order to cope with it all.

26 People in the North do not

1 yield quickly to sociological change. They plainly like
2 things the way they are and measure the present against
3 the way things used to be. They are not anxious to see
4 traditional institutions and values altered, and yet are
5 not really aware that they cannot be catapulted into the
6 twentieth century through economic development and at the
7 same time, drag their heels sociologically.

8 The prospect of a pipeline has
9 caught the imagination of many northerners. It is no
10 longer the glint of gold, but the gleam of steel which
11 entrances that portion of the community. Money for the
12 North, jobs, cheap gas, development, expansion, recognition,
13 provincehood - these are the grand dreams. The pot of gold
14 at the end of the pipeline. However, most long term resi-
15 dents of rural areas have never been exposed to development
16 on this scale. They have little or no information about
17 areas that have. They have done little to take the corp-
18 orations to task over vague promises or to investigate
19 rumors of prosperity.

20 Many of us who have recently
21 left the big cities of the south to escape the spiraling
22 pattern of development, leading to expansion, creating the
23 need for more development and so on at infinitum, are
24 painfully aware of the havoc such a pattern can and in-
25 evitably will create in the North, unless it is carefully
26 controlled. But we tend not to have the credibility of

Ms. S. Hellman

1 established residents.

2 I am such a person, having
3 lived here only since last August, yet I feel that my
4 observations are valid. It seems to me that if one were
5 to listen closely, one would soon realize that behind all
6 the dreams, there is a real desire for security. It is
7 not a pipeline that is actually wanted, but a way to
8 establish regular incomes and permanent jobs.

9 Of course, a certain percentage
10 of the population wants to make a quick buck and will push
11 the pipeline for that reason. Certainly, the pipeline
12 company stands to make a profit and is encouraging us to
13 back development, however, most people want basically to
14 keep the quality of their lives as it is, except for the
15 addition of a little more security and a feeling of control.

16 They see the pipeline as a
17 means of achieving this, however, there are too few questions
18 that have been satisfactorily answered by the pipeline
19 companies, to leave me feeling that one should have much
20 confidence that that would be the outcome of building this
21 pipeline. No application has successfully resolved the
22 problem of local hiring. There is no guarantee that
23 Yukoners will be hired and trained to build the pipeline.
24 There has even been a suggestion that the whole operation
25 might be done on a parachute basis by bringing everyone and
26 everything necessary to do the job in, and not allowing

1 movement into towns.

2 This is posed as a way to
3 avoid inflation and boom economies in local districts. Can
4 this discrepancy be resolved? The pipeline corporations
5 have said they will do a negative sell job in the south, to
6 discourage an influx of pipeline stampeders, thereby also
7 minimizing the impact on social and community services in
8 the local districts. One must ask how effective such a
9 campaign can be, after they have put so much their time,
10 money and effort into persuading the public that one of the
11 benefits will be jobs.

12 Assuming that there will be
13 some increase in our transient population, and it doesn't
14 take many newcomers to drastically swell a basic population
15 of twenty-two thousand. Who will pay for the increase in
16 social services and civil service that will be needed to
17 administrate such a situation? Our economy and government
18 operate basically in reaction to change. What will happen
19 until they are mobilized sufficiently to take up the slack?
20 Would our government and business communities make an attempt
21 to cope in advance with the expansion that would result
22 from a pipeline, or would they succumb to the temptation
23 of local expansion to meet the demands of an increased
24 market, only to find that market gone after three or four
25 years.

26 How much will the present

1 residents of local districts suffer from inflation and
2 lack of commodities as they are crowded out by highly paid
3 pipeline workers? What will happen to the tourist industry
4 when demand for land outweighs the desire to preserve
5 historic buildings and as has already happened in Whitehorse,
6 these buildings are destroyed to make way for office build-
7 ings and housing.

8 When one speaks of cheap gas
9 in Dawson, most people automatically think in terms of
10 gasoline. How many people are likely to pay to convert
11 from wood or oil heating to save money by using natural
12 gas? These are the types of questions that must be
13 answered clearly. Only when we can evaluate in concrete
14 terms, what the real benefits and impacts will be, only
15 then will we be able to weigh them against the present life-
16 style in the North and make an informed decision about the
17 pipeline.

18 I strongly urge that this
19 pipeline be blocked. Development for its own sake will do
20 few Yukoners any good. We do not have enough information
21 to make valid decisions. We are not sufficiently united
22 in our demands to be able to really exercise our rights,
23 therefore, we must fight for time and demand that the
24 development be stopped until we can properly inform our-
25 selves, take an active unified stand and demand participation
26 at all levels of research and decision-making.

1 We must realize that our backs
2 are not at the wall. This pipeline must answer our needs
3 before it can cross our land. We must demand responsibility
4 and accountability on the part of the corporations before
5 any ~~commitment is made~~
6 to decide whether a pipeline would benefit us, and if it
7 would, where it should go, then what type of concrete long
8 term benefits we want and finally, to determine in advance,
9 the pattern of development that is sure to follow.

10 Once again, it is on this
11 basis I urge that the pipeline not be built. There is too
12 much at stake. There would be too many precedents set to
13 allow ourselves to be rushed into this project with our
14 eyes closed. That's all I have to say.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Hellman,
16 thank you very much indeed, for that carefully thought out
17 statement. It's most appreciated. ~~It's most appreciated~~
18 of your statement, touch upon quite a number of questions,
19 fundamental questions about the proposed pipeline. I
20 realize this vehicle, this particular meeting, is not an
21 adequate opportunity to get informed on all those questions.

22 Just let me mention to you and others, if there are
23 specific pieces of information that you would like the
24 representative of the Foothills Pipe Line Company to speak
25 to, I'd be most pleased to ask him to try and respond to
26 any of those questions.

1 All right, can I ask if anyone
2 else now would like to come forward please with a comment
3 or perhaps ask a question? Yes?

4 MS. DUFFIE: This is a state-
5 ment written out by a young girl several months ago. It
6 seems to have been passed around. It's just come to me,
7 but they're not my words. It's written -- the title is
8 'My Words' and it says,

9 "Indians, they were in Canada first. Then the
10 whiteman came and ruled Canada. The whiteman
11 also took away our free privileges we used to
12 have. They also changed our ways from when we
13 used to live. Now the Indian children just run
14 around, don't listen and lazy, don't work.

15 The whiteman wants to buy Canada. Money
16 is just like its the most important thing to
17 them. Money is not the important thing, be-
18 cause all the wealth in the world can't buy
19 one person or pay for a dead person.

20 The whiteman also brought diseases and
21 sickness. If something goes wrong, only the
22 old people will know what to do, because young
23 Indian children don't listen and try to learn
24 the language or anything that the Indians did.
25 They don't try to help the old people like they
26 did long ago. The white people also brought

1 | booze and smoke which bugger up your ulcers and
2 | give you cancer. It seems that the whiteman
3 | are also selfish, because they do the same to
4 | coloured people, just like they do the Indians.
5 | Whiteman thinks Indian are dirty, well I don't
6 | think so, because they never brought diseases;
7 | the whiteman brought it. No more will the disease
8 | go away from us, because it came to us with the
9 | whiteman. The disease won't go away even if the
10 | whiteman go away from Canada, because the germs
11 | are spread all over this land of ours.

12 | I wonder why the whiteman wants to buy our
13 | land. It is not enough for them to live in it,
14 | so they have to buy it. The Indians should not
15 | go through with the land claims, because this land
16 | is not for sale. We live here first and will not
17 | sell it, because there is no sign on it that says
18 | 'For Sale.' If there was a sign, this land would
19 | have been sold long ago.

20 | Well, these are my thoughts of Canada and the
21 | people that live in it. I am thirteen years old
22 | and live in Dawson City, Yukon.

23 | It's signed Roberta Joseph.

24 | MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Ms.

25 | Duffie for reading that letter into the record. Okay, can
26 | I invite someone else please, to come forward with a state-

1 tement or a question?

2
3 MR.CHARTRAND: Mr. Lysyk, my
4 name is Yvon Chartrand. I live here, doing art, but I
5 survived doing odds and ends and I do really well.

6 The first question I want to
7 bring is an incidental one, but it concerns the Foothills
8 project. It's, once they get the certification, what are
9 the guarantees that the presently proposed route will not
10 be changed in such a way that the parameters now considered,
11 would be completely changed? Then I go to the second part,
12 considering the amount of investment, the sheer weight of
13 it that has been done in Mackenzie Delta and also the
14 power of those corporations behind, what they are, their
15 power.

16 It seems to me that with the
17 moratorium of ten years on the Mackenzie, they will look.
18 they will have to, at sort of the part of the game, they
19 will find it will be paid off by having another route and
20 there comes the Dempster, which is the natural outlet for
21 the Delta, if you can't use the Mackenzie. Now, once
22 this happens, what are the guarantees that the economic
23 pressures and sociological pressures which are related
24 with the ill-fated Alyeska pipeline, will not simply come
25 again in Dawson. Not only in Dawson, but in any community
26 which would be along and be directly related with develop-
27 ment of a major pipeline through the Dempster.

1 only concerned with survival. It's a sort of a cybernetic
2 trap; the machine keeps taking care of its own tapes because
3 it's programed that way, not because it makes sense.

4 While the people here, they may
5 not be able to know why they're here, but -- and even though
6 they may have some grievance sometime, basically they're
7 still around because they find some happiness and they find
8 some sense. Like I said before, I came up here because the
9 choices and the chances were greater. Also when I came
10 up here, as you can pretty well understand with my name,
11 I come from Quebec, so I know about certain strifes which
12 are down there. I believe in a certain way, that the
13 strife which may be between the white and the native people,
14 are a kin in the same way. Their culture, their definition,
15 what are the priorities in life? How can we resolve to
16 communicate with one another.

17 I think that if we get a major
18 project of the sort like a pipeline, and naturally, it
19 will follow through that once you've got a pipeline, things
20 will coalesce with it. I mean, you start with a pipeline,
21 and you start with all sorts of things. Then, what are
22 the chances, since we're going to have a big influx of
23 population?

24 For those people right now who
25 are non-native, if you want to call them white, and those
26 that are native, if you want to call them that way, what

1 are the chances for us to really resolve this question,
2 because this question is basic to Canada and it's basic
3 also to the question of identity. It's really that. With
4 all those people who come down only for the buck, for the
5 people who think that the only solution is to have lots
6 of money so you can hide away under carpets, nice furniture,
7 and stuff like that, the real question is asking about life.
8 Then those people will not be interested to find out what
9 the people who live here in the Yukon right now, are looking
10 for.

11 Some of us live here and they've
12 come here because the opportunity is good for them, but
13 what about those that right now, live here, and they have
14 their identity problem. If I have to stress it, what
15 about the native. They're not defined right now. They
16 have a problem of identifying. They not only have a
17 problem of identifying us in our priorities because we are
18 divided also in our priorities, but also to find out what
19 their priorities and from that on, also like I said before,
20 what about our priorities as a civilization.

21 We are I think, right now, in
22 a dead-end and we just have to look at the -- well, no
23 use making a coarse about it, but there is a lot of con-
24 fusion and contradiction in our system. I think that
25 the creation, letting big corporations and big investment
26 came here in the Yukon at the present time, where things

1 are just barely healthy, would change the whole situation.
2 It would be very hard from then on, to have a situation
3 where things are more humane because we would be simply
4 repeating the sociological and political problems that are
5 down south. Like I said, I'm talking for myself. I
6 wouldn't like to see that happen here. There is not that
7 many places in the world where you still have a chance to
8 try to get across boundaries, to get at a meaning. Big
9 industrial development precludes this because when you
10 function at a big corporation or in big companies like I
11 did for many years, they don't ask you what you care for.
12 They just want you to do the job you're paid for because
13 there is no machine that could do it. You're just sort of
14 an agent for a machine that will be. That's something that
15 I don't stand for.

16 I believe that true, there are
17 certain modes of development that can better our way of
18 living, but then it's the people themselves. I mean, the
19 individuals that should define these things. The only
20 way they can do it is by communicating with one another
21 and we already have this problem in the Yukon right now,
22 at a level which is still tolerable.

23 If an influx of population
24 comes by, again I'm repeating myself, I think this will
25 not be possible because many individuals which will come
26 with the so-called job boost, will come only for the buck

Mr. Y. Chartrand
Mr. E. Russell

1 and as soon as the buck is out, they will recede with the
2 tide of investment. The only type of investment which will
3 keep on is the type of investment which is related to
4 highly specified type of job classification, which doesn't
5 mean that those people would stay and learn the Yukon way
6 or learn to care for the Yukon in the way I have come to
7 care for it. That's basically my point, thank you.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
9 much indeed, Mr. Chartrand. Okay, could I invite someone
10 else please, to come up and give us the benefit of his or
11 her opinion?

12 MR. RUSSELL: Mr. Commissioner,
13 members of the Board, my name is Edgar Russell. I'm
14 sixteen years old. I would like to say a few things about
15 the effects of this proposed pipeline.

16 Economically, it would benefit
17 some Yukoners, but the social effects would be devastating.
18 More consumption of alcohol, more robbing, more killings,
19 the crime rate will skyrocket. Whitehorse is already bad
20 enough. It will end up even worse than Fairbanks.

21 I think it should not go ahead.
22 It should be postponed until the land claims are settled
23 and implemented. Also, the natives could have a chance
24 to prepare for this big economic boom. Yukon is pro-
25 gressing economically fast enough. It is progressing at a
26 pace where the natives are starting to adjust and a pipe-

Mr. E. Russell
CHIEF HENRY

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1 line would ruin this good pace.

2 The next one I would like to
3 present on behalf of William DeWolfe. I am William DeWolfe.
4 I lived around the Dawson area all my life. This is what
5 I think of the pipeline.

6 We don't need the pipeline. It
7 spoils the country, the rivers for the rest of the people
8 to see. When the pipeline leaks, it spoils all animal
9 feeding grounds, ruins water. It just benefits the old
10 companies and big construction companies. Yukoners hardly
11 get any jobs. Most jobs go to the outside workers. The
12 people that live here don't get nothing. Thank you.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr.
14 Russell, for your statement and for reading in the statement
15 of Mr. DeWolfe. Can I ask if someone else would like to
16 come forward now and express an opinion or ask a question?
17 If there is no one else, I wonder if Chief Henry -- Chief
18 Percy Henry would care to come forward now and make a state-
19 ment?

20 CHIEF HENRY: Mr. Commissioner,
21 I'm the Chief of Dawson City. Everything's been said, so
22 the only thing I could tell the young people what I gather
23 in the years, as history of the people, the backup of gold
24 rush. The whiteman didn't come to us and make agreement with
25 us. We didn't sign the treaty and we didn't surrender, but
26 they come rushing into the Yukon and I'm pretty sure they're

1 welcome by the native people to come in and we help them
2 to come into Yukon.

3 The Chief Isaac in Dawson City
4 welcomed them into the Klondike Gold Rush. I become a
5 Chief about eight years ago and all I hear is land claims.
6 I didn't know what it mean for a start. I don't know who
7 start this but -- and now in last two weeks, all I hear is
8 pipeline. I'm too busy to try to prepare the people what
9 it means. I don't know, but I try to and I've got quite
10 a few people to help me to prepare these, what you hear
11 today, but you didn't give us time to prepare ourself.

12 The land claims -- I'm pretty
13 sure if you settle the land claims first and the white
14 people will benefit of that, because the country will be
15 open to all white. They will deal with the Territorial
16 Government, but as the Indian people, we ask the lands set
17 aside which we'll work out ourself. So, the pipeline -- I
18 built a pipeline, will go over our land settlement, so
19 once that happens, they will use that as a power to bring
20 in more and forget about the land claims, like an aluminium
21 smelter. I heard that that will go in. Power. I
22 think everything will fall in, and we're going to forget
23 about our land claims.

24 I think the young people today,
25 what I gather the last ten years, is quite a change in our
26 people and the white. They're starting to mix more now and

1 we're not going to stop that. If we try to take them
2 apart, they still like land claims and pipeline. You can't
3 stop it. We can't stop our kids today too. I'm sure
4 we all have to live in Yukon, all colours, race. If we
5 help our people going to live in this -- young people to
6 live in this Yukon, I think we should get together and
7 prepare the right -- instead of fighting. That's all we're
8 teaching them now, is fighting.

9 I think if we started to teach
10 them how to get along and let's-- run together, we've got
11 the strongest...I think Yukon is pretty powerful itself,
12 this mineral. We've got everything here we need, but as
13 long as we fight, we're not going to get nowhere. That's
14 all I have to say, Mr. Commissioner. Thank you.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: Chief Henry, I'd
16 like to thank you very much indeed for that statement.
17 Could I ask just once more before we adjourn these Dawson
18 City hearings, where there is anyone else who has a state-
19 ment to make or a question to ask?

20 Let me just mention this for
21 the benefit of those who may not have been here when I
22 said this earlier in the day. If anyone does wish to add
23 to what they've already said at the hearing or someone
24 who has not made a submission but would like to pass along
25 by way of afterthought, some views to the Inquiry, that
26 can be done by sending a letter or a brief to our Whitehorse

1 office; Alaska Highway Pipeline Inquiry, Lynn Building,
2 L-Y-N-N Building, Whitehorse. We'd be most pleased to
3 receive such submissions and make them part of our official
4 record.

5 I think then, all that remains
6 for me to do is to express my thanks once again to Chief
7 Henry in particular, for inviting us to have part of our
8 Dawson City hearings here and going to some trouble to
9 try and see that the meeting was well attended and gone
10 some distance towards getting a high degree of participa-
11 tion that we have had here.

12 May I thank everyone at this
13 meeting from Dawson City who has come out to attend and
14 to participate in these proceedings. Thank you very much
15 indeed and we now stand adjourned.

16 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).
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343.093 Alaska Highway
A47F58 Pipeline Inquiry
Vol. 26

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ALASKA HIGHWAY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY FOOTHILLS PIPE
LINES (YUKON) LTD. TO THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT FOR A GRANT OF THOSE
INTERESTS IN THOSE AREAS OF TERRITORIAL LANDS IN THE
YUKON TERRITORY AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUC-
TION AND OPERATION OF THE SAID NATURAL GAS PIPELINE
AND THE WORKS AND FACILITIES CONNECTED THEREWITH AND
INCIDENTAL THERETO,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY ON THE SOCIO-
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AN ALASKA HIGHWAY GAS PIPELINE.

BEFORE THE BOARD:

K.M. LYSYK, Esq., Q.C. CHAIRMAN
WILLARD PHELPS, Esq. MEMBER
MRS. EDITH BOHMER MEMBER

P R O C E E D I N G S

VOLUME 27

PELLY CROSSING, Y. T.

JUNE 17th, 1977

COMMUNITY HEARING

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Pelly Crossing, Yukon Territory

June 17th, 1977

(PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

MR. CHAIRMAN; Ladies and gentlemen, I wonder if we could now open this community hearing at Pelly Crossing.

Before doing that, I wonder if I could ask Mr. David Joe, representing the Council for Yukon Indians, to perform a couple of introductions.

Mr. Joe?

MR. JOE: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I would like to introduce on my immediate right the Chief of the Selkirk Indian Band, Chief Danny Joe; and on Mr. Danny Joe's right is Gertie Tom. Miss Tom will be performing the interpretation services this afternoon.

Chief Danny Joe has also asked me to introduce his counsellors, and they are Tommy McGinty, Wilson Silver Fox, and Franklin Roberts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Joe.

Let me right away express my appreciation to you, Chief Joe, for making the arrangements for the hearing in this hall this afternoon. Ms. Tom, we very much appreciate your being available to perform translation services. It is my understanding that you will be translating from the Indian language to English, but not the other way, is that correct? Yes. Okay, so I'm just going to make a few very brief remarks to

say something about what the Board is doing, who we are, and we're going about our job.

My name is Ken Lysyk, and with me on the Board are Edie Bohmer and Willard Phelps. Here you're so well organized that you have the name cards so the introductions, I suppose, aren't strictly necessary. My two colleagues on the Board, Mrs. Bohmer and Mr. Phelps, are both Yukoners.

We have with us a number of people on our staff, and I'm not going to take the time to introduce them by name, but I just might mention over there at the end of the table is the Secretary to the Inquiry, and beside her is the Official Reporter, and the technician. I mention that because we keep a complete record of everything that is said at the community hearings, as well as the formal hearings in Whitehorse. So, for that reason, when someone has a statement to make or a question to ask, I will suggest that they come up to the microphone there at the table or the one behind the table to make their statement, or to ask their question.

We have with us also, as you may have noticed, some representatives of the media, newspapers and television. We have also travelling with the group, representatives of the pipeline company, Foothills Pipe Lines Limited, that proposes to construct the pipeline along the Alaska Highway. If someone has a question that relates to the

policy of the company, or some technical matters relating to construction of the pipeline, I'll probably be calling on Mr. Burrell to answer for the Foothills Company.

We also, as a matter of interest, have observers with us from the other interested pipeline groups. We have someone here from the El Paso Company, we have had someone with us from Arctic Gas, I guess at the moment, he is not with us. But there has been an observer from Arctic Gas as well at most of the hearings.

All right, as to what our job is as you'll know, the Government of Canada is considering whether or not to give approval to the construction of a gas pipeline to move gas from the Arctic to the lower forty-eight states of the United States, whether or not to give approval to a route through Canada. There are two main possible routes through Canada and there's one that's sometimes described as the All-American Route. One of the possible routes, of course, is the one that this Inquiry is looking at, the Alaska Highway route. The other possible route is the Mackenzie Valley route, which was the subject of Mr. Justice Berger's Inquiry. The All-American Route is the one that would move gas to the south coast of Alaska and then down the coast in tankers. The gas would be converted into liquid form and put in tankers.

The Government says that it is going to make it's decision whether or not to approve a Canadian route, and if so, which one. It's going to make

that decision, it says, in August. With that timetable that the Federal Government has set for itself, it has directed this Inquiry to make it's report by the first of August. So, our job basically is to add to the information that the Government will have available to it, when it goes through the process in making the decision in August. It will be added to Mr. Justice Berger's report, the report that the National Energy Board is going to be submitting very soon, the report of the Environmental Panel that has been having hearings along the Alaska Highway and so on.

In particular, we're asked to submit a preliminary report on what the effects would be of building a pipeline along the Alaska Highway, the effects on the communities. Our terms of reference speak in terms of a preliminary social and economic impact statement. The sort of things that you think might happen to the community and to the way you make a living. I'll say more about that in a moment how we're going about it. I say a preliminary statement because the Government has also said that if it does decide to approve a Canadian route, in August, and if the route it approves is the Alaska Highway route, then it will establish another Inquiry to look into the details of the terms and conditions that the pipeline company should have to comply with and also to have a final report made on, social and economic impact.

Another part of our job,

probably the most important part of our job, is to report to the Government on what we've been able to learn about the opinions of Yukoners to the proposed pipeline. That is what these community hearings are all about. We've had hearings now in the communities along the Alaska Highway. We're most of the way through the hearings in the communities off the highway. We have Carmacks this evening and tomorrow morning. After that we have Old Crow and Carcross, and when we have completed the hearings there, we will have been around to seventeen different communities in the Yukon, in this process of trying to get people's opinions. What they think about the pipeline, what they think is good about the pipeline, what they think is not so good, some of the problems that they think a pipeline would cause and perhaps what views they might have as to whether some of those problems could be prevented or not, and how they might be prevented.

So that's basically what our job is. It's very important in these hearings to hear from as many people as possible. So, we look forward to getting the views this afternoon of the people from Pelly Crossing concerning the proposed pipeline.

All right. Can I then ask if someone would like now to come forward to one of the microphones and express an opinion or ask a question?

Chief Joe?

CHIEF JOE: Yes, Mr. Chairman,

I haven't got much to say for now, but I think this is the first time we ever had this kind of meeting, the pipeline Inquiry. It's kind of difficult for us to speak up now. I will say we didn't have much time to study anything about the pipeline. We don't know anything about it -- the pipeline, whatsoever. A few people come around here and tell us a little bit about pipeline, but not all.

I might have some more to say later on. Now I would like to call on one of the Council men. I see some snow shoes trapping hanging there, I don't know who put up these, maybe they could tell us a little bit about it.

MR. MCGINTY: My name is Tommy McGinty. I never been on this meeting before. Our dad was the Chief before, I take over the job for quite a while I been Chief, and I pass it to Danny Joe about six, seven years ago. I want to talk about way back about this highway. I going to talk through with it, all over the world I can found what about the pipeline. Down in Selkirk, the Indian, that has no highway here, and the White Pass steamboat they run in the Yukon, they cheated the Indian on the business for the woodchopper, and my biggest--- is on the store that time. Selkirk, that was about 1938, I talking about it. We're cutting wood for the four feet, and it's three dollars a cord, with a cross-cut saw about six foot saw, and try to make a living in the Yukon. After that the Hudson Bay bought

that store, and then ahead of time the Indian they heard about it, about this, and the highway come through here. And they used to be around this whole area around here, used to be full, around Selkirk. Any place they go, they make a living of the fish on the river and the fishing, and they hunt moose back of Selkirk, maybe two, three miles they go to get the moose, around this area here. That before highway come through, and that highway's got to come through, and where this story we heard is that all the Indian is going to be on the job -- year-round job. All the Indian all happy. They glad -- they glad to hear that. White Pass and the steamboat and the highway go through, White Pass stop everything to hold the boat back. They got six boats, six steamboats at the local White Pass for two dollars a day. In 1942 - 1949, and that they stop. And the highway's running, and a few Indian is on the job there. They put the Indian in the sawmill, and the other rest of white man all work for good wages on the road -- on the highway. The Indian they work the sawmill because the Indian is in the bush, they good for in the bush. That's what they trained for. That's why they put in the sawmill. Hire out one dollar an hour down when the highway come through here. After the highway come through, there's no game now. All the Yukon all out of business. Now we'll have to go up a long way now. All the moose clean out now -- the highway --- for us. Another thing now I heard, they said oil pipe is going to come through. Now,

that time the highway, no highway, one pack of cigarettes, I pay for thirty-five cents, now this time, it cost me a dollar ten, you see, because that highway put everything up. Before it didn't go down, everything was cheap. Pair of jacket like that, two dollar; now it's twenty-five dollars. The oil pipe come through, package of cigarettes maybe going to cost five dollars. How much did they have to spend on money on the highway and the oil pipe, they are going to get their money back, so they are going to put the groceries high. All the Indian how he going to eat, that's what I like to know? Maybe Indian is going to eat grass I guess -- for sure not me. Maybe my kids eat the grass. I not do it.

Me, I was raised in the bush and not been to school or nothing -- I been to school before. My mother, my grandma, my grandfather, my old dad, Peter McGinty, is pretty old. He died about last ten years ago. That's one of the ways they raised me. What the Indian's should do is train these kids to the bush, show them how to get game, and they said the Indians got to be educated. You got to be educated. How many Indian around here that the white man will train? Same for machinery? Old now. They are going to see --- trained with shovel or anything. I never see one. All this business. I been thinking about it. They should leave it the way it is. The government he take all this money up in Canada, he had it. So you should leave it the way it is, we

like it this world, the way it is. If you put oil pipe, they're going to steer the whole thing out. Well I'll keep quite for a minute, and maybe some other time I'll tell you a story about why the oil pipe, what it's going to be, after you get through. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. McGinty. We'd be very pleased to hear from you. We'd be pleased to hear from you again if you care to add to those remarks, and we're looking forward to hearing from the Chief again later.

Okay, can I ask if someone else now would like to come forward? You folks in the doorway, there's probably some more room to sit back there, if you care to come in.

MR. SILVER FOX: I am Wilson Silver Fox, Council for the Selkirk Indian Band. I like to give you my deep feelings and towards this pipeline which is going to be built.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Silver Fox?

MR. SILVER FOX: I haven't got it down on paper because I was sort of busy here, I didn't have much time.

Here are my views on the pipeline, if it is built through the Yukon.

First, I agree the pipeline

should not be built until land claims are settled. I also agree that it is fair for both whites and natives in each community to decide if they want the pipeline or not, because each have their own point of view towards this construction of the pipeline throughout the Yukon.

Secondly, a ten year period is still a short period of time. How are we to know the land claims will be settled by then. Nobody knows.

Third, I also think we need more time for pipeline inquiry hearings. One isn't enough. The more hearings we have, the more we learn to know if we are on the winning end or not.

Furthermore, after the inquiries are completed, throughout the Yukon, each community should get a copy of all the hearings on paper so that we, as Yukoners, will know where we stand, and that way the Outsiders and the Yukon will have a better communication amongst themselves.

In conclusion to what I have stated, the community of Pelly Crossing is depending on this land. This is a different dialogue.

These are the various reasons why I do not want a pipeline through the Yukon. Not only Pelly, but for the other communities also. First, there will be many people into our communities and later years, disturbance in the village will arise and misunderstanding amongst each other will begin seriously. When this happens

we will have more problems with alcohol and drugs. Children of many different races will be born, and this will spread more, and more, and more. After this, we lose our way of life, which is hunting, fishing and trapping. We do not want this, their plan to run our future.

Second, crime will deeply involve robbery, rape, assault, drinking driving, drug convictions, hunting without licenses, especially Indian , fishing, included, and many more which is incredible, even murder.

Three, when there is a pipeline there is promise of building a dam for electricity. We do not want a dam up in Needle Rock Canyon. The dam will flood us out like it did the Aishihik Community. There is an example of no compensation which was promised to them by the Government. Now, tell me, where the hell do you think we're going to stay after this?

Four, there is going to be also high cost of living, it's high as it is already.

Five, the biggest question is, if you will listen carefully, the biggest question of it all is what would happen if there is an earthquake, it'll be total damage, loss of lives, animals killed, our land completely wiped out of the map.

I do not want a damn pipeline.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Silver Fox, for those comments.

As I mentioned earlier, if it seems useful at some stage to ask for a comment from the representative of the pipeline company, Foothills, I would be glad to do that. But you might indicate whether or not you prefer that, and in the meantime perhaps we can go on with a statement.

Mention has been made of how much has been available here about the pipeline in Pelly Crossing. Now, the Foothills group would have been through Pelly Crossing, I assume, would they? And the CYI group also would have been around to Pelly Crossing, is that correct? That would be the extent of it, I assume.

I noted what you said about the record of the Inquiry, that's, of course, a public document, the complete record of what is said at each of these hearings, Mr. Silver Fox. The C.Y.I. will have transcripts of everything that is said, and if something more needs to be done, perhaps thought can be given to that.

In terms of a further inquiry, that, -- I noted your suggestion there. I should just say this, because when I made my -- those few brief opening remarks, I spoke about a further inquiry, if the Government of Canada decides in favour of the Alaska Highway route, and the Government is committed to do that. But that would be

for looking, as I understand it, at developing terms and conditions for the pipeline, and final statement on social and economic effect. I thought I should make it clear that in terms of obtaining people's opinion as to what they think for or against the pipeline, that should be done now, rather than counting on that also being available at some later date, because there is no assurance that there would be, you know, a second go-around to talk about what's good and what's bad about the pipeline, if the decision is made to go ahead with it.

Okay, can I ask of someone else would like to come up and express an opinion or ask a question? Yes, sir?

MR. SAM: My name is Robert Sam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

MR. SAM: On behalf of the Selkirk Indian Community, what we are trying to say is that we do not want any pipeline. We are thinking of our future, what sorrow it may bring us, we that do not have any proper education, proper occupations, but to live off the land. We are also thinking of our children's future. Will it bring them grief and sorrow, or will it be happiness, as our great grandfathers have once lived where they can go out and know what love, share, and joy really means?

We are not only thinking of what damage it may do to our land, but we are also thinking of

what damage it may do or may bring us, such as crime and violence, alchoholism, family break-ups, inflations, which there is too many of already, without making it any worse than it already is.

We are also trying to say, can we wait? Can we wait to have our land claims settled so that we, the Indian people, can get back on our feet and show our rights, and then we can stand proud as our great, great grandfathers would have wanted us to do.

We are also asking is three months enough time to make a decision. I am saying three months isn't enough. We need time to think to think hard before we can be sure that the people of Yukon can listen, communicate, happily together.

Thanks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Sam, for coming foward. Yes, sir?

MR. ALFRED: Jerry Alfred.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

MR. ALFRED: I would like to say if the pipeline is built before the claims are settled, we would have very little control over our lives and further damage over to our social and culture lives will come about.

The way I look at this pipeline it would bring more people in and disturb most social life in most communities. As for hunting; most of our games would

be extinct. If this happens, our people would not be able to go and get their games. Although I've been to various resident schools, I've always returned home and done fishing, hunting and trapping. And if a pipeline is pushed through, I don't think our future children would have any chance to do any of these things like, such as fishing and hunting, trapping, because they would be trying to fit into the white society and learn enough to be able to live with the changes, so I would say no pipeline until land claims is settled.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much, Mr. Alfred.

MR. ROBERTS: My name is Frank Roberts, Councillor from Selkirk Indian Band. I have a few words to say about this pipeline.

Well, concerning this pipeline, I don't think we should have it built. At least not until the land claim is settled. If they build a pipeline, they will hurt a lot of people, mostly the Indian people. Not only the Indian people, they will hurt some of the white people later in the future. Look at the land they are going to use where the pipeline, all the people are going to come into the Yukon, you will be causing more trouble to us, they will be taking away jobs from us, and the food prices will go up high, and the price of everything else will be high.

Later, there will be more hunters

1 killing off the game and the fish, which we depend on for
2 food. They will ruin our trap lines.

3 The more people come into the
4 Yukon, the faster the land and the rivers will be ruined,
5 and damaged. When I say ruined, I mean by building dams
6 and all the mining camps set up and a lot of other things
7 come in later after a pipeline.

8 They tell us all the good things
9 about a pipeline, but they didn't tell us about the bad
10 things may happen, and the time is too short for us to
11 decide and look into the pipeline and the impact of the
12 pipeline.

13 One good thing they tell us,
14 there's going to be a lot of jobs. There will be a lot of
15 jobs, I know, who all is going to get this job? The white
16 people and a few Indian people. Like myself, I can't even
17 get a job now on the highway with the Government or anything
18 like that. There's always two sides to a thing. Some people
19 always look on the one side, they don't look on the other
20 side. There's a lot of two-faced people around. This kind
21 of people, they don't keep their promises. There's a lot of
22 promise been broken, promises to the Indians. It seems to
23 me that the white people are looking at one side of the
24 pipeline, and the Indian people are looking at both sides.

25 Later on in the future, the
26 white people will sit back and look at the damage they done to

the Yukon and the land, and they will try to repair the damage, but the Yukon will never be the same again.

We Indian people are not trying to keep the Yukon. We are trying to keep the Yukon a good place to live, not only for ourselves, but for the Indian and for the white people to live side by side. This is why we don't want the pipeline. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much Mr. Roberts for coming forward and making that presentation.

Can I get someone else to come forward now and express an opinion or perhaps ask a question. Mr. McGinty?

MR. MCGINTY: Tommy McGinty. I want to say another speak again. This pipeline is going to come through, they know that Indian, some hundred and fifty years back they know that. They know that the white man's going to come in too. They know that white man is going to hold all the rock country from here. They know that. Indian, he don't write, but you -- they told their kid, here, here, here, here, that's what they (unintelligible), that's all they told (unintelligible). That's what my old man told me. My old man -- my old grandfather, Copper Joe, they figured they came up about hundred and twenty-five year old, he come from the Burwash, and his brother there old and they went by and died. That's one who raised me and he told me

oldest story, about oldest area before white man come in, he told me all about it. So, I got to know all the stories. Down at Selkirk, some of the old people there, they know that stories. And at Champagne, they know this story I think, Dawson, old people, now old people die off. Now the young fellow left and they don't know anything about it. I believe they know about it. First time he said they come from Dawson and they marry to the Indian from Selkirk, I guess. Then he come up to Selkirk once, he speak to the people, to the Indian. He said people are going to come in. He said a lot of you people, but they are white you know. Nobody know what about crime. Early day they know about that kind called cannibal man-eater. My grandfather told me that eat lots of people in this country. Eat them up, don't eat no moose, but eat Indian, so all that story I know it. I just tell you true, I know why they don't want pipeline come through. They know what's coming. They said lots older oil pipe, and he said, he said that this just like eagle, it going to come in. That's 1927, '27, '28, that time I was a little boy, I was about ten year old. My grandfather told me something before, he said big eagle, they pick up man, eat the man. So my mother, my old man, I got that picture of my home. All Indian, they cutting the wood for the cross at Selkirk or to (?) for the white man.

That time planes come in, and they talk about it that time, that plane, the plane that got

1 double wing, he land there. I see him in there, I see big
2 eagle coming. My brother, Harry McGinty, he was small. He
3 crawl around on the ground, and my mother --- cross. So,
4 I grab my brother, I want to try to save him. I throw him
5 over the bank, I put dirt on top. I told him don't move.
6 Then I pick up my old man rifle, 30-30, I say I going to shoot
7 that eagle down. I never know white man fly. Nobody know
8 about it. Then after he land, all Indian go out there, look
9 at him far away, they all come by cross. They say, now, one
10 story that comes true now, plane.

11 Now on this one, he said,
12 something to go in the ground, you know, they pull the sleigh.
13 They said don't (unintelligible) too. That about 1938. The
14 caterpillar come through over Minto, over this road here,
15 before they use a horse team. After that, he said another
16 one come north, card, they going to come out, playing card.
17 White man make a card, a playing card, playing to gamble. Put
18 your money on the table here, another man got higher pair
19 take it away. That was come true. And that cat come
20 true. And highway come true the last. The highway, they
21 know it too. They said this Canada, all road going to all
22 over the place on your land. White man, they going to put
23 all the rock, and you got nothing.

24 You try to save your land, the
25 only way you going to eat good. Then after that is the
26 religion people. All covering the country. After that one

1 come through, they said that some kind of pipe is going to
2 come through on your country here. That's your last order.
3 Last time American, you try to get -- they try to get that
4 railroad track down across the Selkirk about 1940 or 1942, I
5 think. I try to get a job there too. I work a couple of
6 days. I work with them. Brush cutter, use axe. Cut a line.
7 So few people work. Lots of white man got a job with the
8 boat along the Yukon to haul the crew around. I got a job
9 here, they look at his time here, McGinty, you late five
10 minutes. You go down to the office, they pay you off. I
11 says, "okay, thank you", and I walk back. I made my own
12 way out and I go back to Selkirk. See that always come
13 true. I know what I mean that Indian people, they know
14 about hundred year back, what coming through. All coming
15 through that pipeline, that's the last order. Maybe then
16 some of us is going to bug this country out. This country
17 started bug out, white man got money to tell my friend to
18 go outside. The Indian got nothing. They going to be ashes
19 down here. Thank you. I said hundred or hundred fifty year
20 back, or hundred year back, I tell you a story now here.
21 Thank you.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you once
23 again Mr. McGinty for coming forward and giving us that bit
24 of history.

25 MS. TOM: They know ahead what's
26 going to happen. That's what he's aiming at it. Like they

1 know way ahead what happen. There's people used to be like
2 that long time ago, you know, they call it Indian doctors,
3 you know. They know everything what's going on ahead like.
4 That's what he was telling you of. It must be true when
5 everything coming right like what he said.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Ms. Tom.

7 Anyone else like to come and
8 make a statement? Yes, sir?

9 MR. ALFRED: I'm Roger Alfred,
10 and speaking on behalf of Pelly Indian Band, Selkirk Indian
11 Band, and I've got a few things to say about the pipeline.

12 If the pipeline goes through,
13 who will benefit? Who will? Will it be the natives, or
14 the people of our land? I guess not. Not even the Yukoners.
15 Right? Right? It may be a little rich people. A little of
16 these people from Yukon Territory, those that own businesses.
17 Big businesses, lodges, industries, like mining.

18 I can right now tell you who will
19 benefit from the pipelines. It will be the Americans.
20 Because they want the gas. They need it. We don't need it.
21 We only burn wood, we don't need that gas pipeline going
22 through Yukon. Especially this community here. It will
23 damage our land completely. I'm pretty sure of it. We've
24 been burning wood here for so long, ages ago. They brought us
25 natives here quite good, and trees are growing around here.
26 They brought us some contracts, you know, natural causes of

1 burns that went through forest fires. This means we don't
2 need no pipeline. We haven't got -- we weren't prepared
3 for this, because we weren't notified at all about this
4 Inquiry. If you give us more time to think maybe we will
5 think of it. But right now, I don't know what to say.
6 I'm pretty sure it will bring causes of social life and
7 all crimes will be involved with it. Especially young
8 people, younger people. There's so many going on now since
9 the highway went through. It brought us many a sorrow.

10 Since -- soon as that pipeline
11 went through, I mean excuse me, the highway, it moved all
12 the natives over to the -- nearer to the highway, and then
13 there was whiskey. There was drugs. Everything involved.
14 They just totally damaged our Indian land.

15 I'll have more to say later on.

16 Thank you.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
18 much, Mr. Alfred, for coming forward. Let me just say again
19 that if there are specific questions that you or someone
20 else would like to put to the representative of the Foothills
21 Company, I would be pleased to direct them to that person.
22 You were asking questions about what benefits could be seen
23 for Yukoners. Would you like me to ask Mr. Burrell to try
24 and respond to that? All right. You might want to come back
25 to the microphone if you have any follow up questions.

26 Mr. Burrell, would you like to

move to one of the microphones please, and say what your Company sees as benefits?

MR. BURRELL: To the Yukon as a whole, we can see the benefits of employment opportunities not only construction, but when the pipeline is operational, we see the supply of natural gas to the communities along the highway. We can see taxes being paid to the Government, and business opportunities for Yukoners. We can see diversity to the economy.

I think as far as Pelly Crossing is concerned, I would think that the major benefits to this area would be the job opportunities and the taxes which will be paid to the Yukon as a whole.

MR. ALFRED: Well, can I ask you this. Supposing the natives hasn't the qualifications for operating your what is, so called, big machinery?

MR. BURRELL: Yes.

MR. ALFRED: How can they go about getting on the jobs, such as with big machineries here?

MR. BURRELL: Well, in the construction phase, we said that there will be three years of construction, '79, '80, and '81, and in the peak year there will be about 2,300 construction jobs, and we said that about sixty per cent of those could be filled by people that have not had previous pipeline experience. So that sixty per cent of the jobs could be available, or could be filled by

1 Yukoners, if they wanted to take the jobs. The contractors
2 and unions normally provide training programs which
3 and they said they will continue to do that here. They'll
4 provide training programs to give the people the training
5 to take those jobs.

6 As far as the operating and
7 maintenance phase is concerned, we have approximately, we've
8 estimated about 190 jobs would be available as long term
9 permanent jobs available in Yukon, and over half of those
10 would be available to people that have not worked on the
11 pipeline, but they would need training in order to do that.
12 We have a training program called Nortran, which is presently
13 training northerners to take on operating and maintenance
14 jobs. That's been going for about seven years now, and
15 some of the northerners have become welders and mechanics
16 and technicians. About ninety per cent of the people on this
17 program are native people.

18 MR. ALFRED: Well, like you say,
19 how long will they be on the job?

20 MR. BURRELL: In the operating
21 and maintenance phase?

22 MR. ALFRED: Yeah.

23 MR. BURRELL: Those are permanent
24 jobs. There'll be jobs available for as long as the
25 pipeline operates. And in the construction phase, it's, of
26 course shorter, it has to be shorter, but the operating and

1 maintenance phase are long term jobs.

2 MR. ALFRED: I would like to ask
3 you another question here.

4 Supposing the pipeline and
5 main piece of it had broken or cracked on it, and spilled out
6 some gas. What will actually happen?

7 MR. BURRELL: Well, this
8 pipeline transports natural gas. It's not like oil or
9 gasoline. Natural gas is lighter than air, so if you have
10 a pipeline break, it rises into the air, it doesn't spread
11 on the ground like gasoline or oil does.

12 Pipeline breaks do occur, but
13 they don't occur very often.

14 MR. ALFRED: Well, if you -- if
15 it happened on the river, what will happen -- what will really
16 actually happen? Like, will it spread along the river?

17 MR. BURRELL: No, it will go --
18 if there is a pipeline break in the river, and Alberta Gas
19 TrunkLine, which is one of our sponsor companies in Alberta,
20 have never had a pipeline break in a river, but if it
21 did happen, and it could happen, but if it did happen, the
22 pipeline would break and the gas would go up through the
23 water into the air.

24 MR. ALFRED: How do you know?
25 Did you experience this?

26 MR. BURRELL: We have put natural

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1 gas into water and it bubbles up and rises into the air.
2 It's lighter than air, it doesn't dissolve in the water,
3 and it just rises through the water up into the air.

4 MR. ALFRED: Well, that's all
5 I've got to ask you. Thank you.

6 MR. BURRELL: Okay.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Burrell, I
8 wonder if --

9 MS. TOM: That's what I want
10 to ask you again. It doesn't pollute the water?

11 MR. BURRELL: No, the informa-
12 tion that we have from the people that work on that, the
13 Fisheries people, and so on, they tell us that it does not
14 pollute the water. It doesn't dissolve in the water, it
15 just rises through the water and goes into the air.

16 MS. TOM: There's another thing
17 too. Like if a pipeline went through here in Yukon, it's
18 not going to benefit us, like us Indian in Yukon, because --
19 and they going to go out to the United States, and if they
20 have refinery here in Yukon will benefit us, but right now
21 we pay over a dollar a gallon. How, -- when the pipeline
22 goes through, it probably will pay about three dollars a
23 gallon. That's what's going to happen. It's not going to
24 benefit us.

25 MR. BURRELL: Do you want me
26 to comment on that?

1 MS. TOM: Yeah. I want to know
2 how much it's going to cost when the gas -- ?

3 MR. BURRELL: Well, we expect
4 that during the construction phase that there could be some
5 rise in prices. But, we wouldn't expect it to occur in
6 gasoline. It might occur in perhaps housing or in the areas
7 where we have our facilities. But we wouldn't expect that
8 there would be much of a rise in inflation. We're going to --
9 one of the problems of inflation is if you go in and the
10 pipeline company would buy a lot of materials right in the
11 stores in town, and we don't intend to do that. We intend
12 to buy, certainly, from the merchants, but in large quantities,
13 so that they don't have to bring it through their stores.

14 MS. TOM: What we have a downfall
15 is Trudeau control the people's wages, but it don't control what --
16 like food and things. It doesn't control it. Everything's
17 going up but the person's wages is controlled.

18 What do you say about that -- like
19 the price going up instead of, you know, our wages, you know,
20 they control our wages, but not the price of the food and
21 what we -- gas, and everything going up steady. What can we
22 do about that?

23 MR. BURRELL: I can't comment
24 on the wages and prices controls really.

25 MS. TOM: Yeah, I know. That's
26 what I mean. That's going to -- gas going to keep on coming up.

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1 MR. BURRELL: Our studies have
2 shown that we don't expect that the prices will -- that
3 the project will have much effect on prices. We think that
4 it could happen when they are building the pipeline, but
5 we don't expect that it will happen to any great degree.
6 That's what the people that have been doing work for us have
7 told me.

8 MS. TOM: That's what's going
9 to happen though. Everything's going to go up.

10 MR. BURRELL: Well, like I say
11 the possibility exists, but the information that we have had
12 from the people that do work for us say that if we -- local
13 businessmen do want to supply goods and services to the
14 pipeline, and if we do it on a selective basis, do it very
15 carefully, so that the people in the communities are protected
16 so that they get first call on the services and supplies,
17 and the pipeline takes second call, then it's expected that
18 the cost of goods would not rise to any great degree from the
19 pipeline. Now, they may rise for other reasons, but we
20 don't expect that it would rise as a result of the pipeline
21 itself to any great degree.

22 MS. TOM: Thank you.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Burrell, just
24 before you go away from the microphone, I suspect Mr. Alfred
25 has a question or two for you, and let me mention one of
26 the previous speakers also raised a question of earthquake

1 risk. Before you leave the microphone you might want to
2 respond to that.

3 MR. BURRELL: Okay. There is
4 one area that we're -- there is an earthquake potential in
5 the Shakwak Fault area, in the valley, but my information
6 is that the people that have been studying it -- there hasn't,
7 they don't know when it last occurred. It's been a very
8 long time, but it is an area where an earthquake might
9 occur, but the chances of it occurring are very, very remote.

10 We would, in designing our
11 pipeline, we would put in a special design which would allow
12 the pipeline to be flexible if there was an earth tremor.
13 In addition to that, we would put valves on either side of
14 the fault, so that if a break did occur, then the valves
15 would close and prevent the gas from flowing out except for
16 the section between the valves.

17 If there was an earthquake it
18 would have an effect on a lot of other things, perhaps,
19 besides just the pipeline.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: Am I right in
21 remembering it was you, Mr. Silver Fox, that asked that
22 question about earthquakes? If there's something you want
23 to raise in addition to that -- yeah, there's the microphone
24 if you want to explore that a little bit.

25 MR. SILVER FOX: What I was
26 referring to is a large area of the Yukon, like you know,

1 for an earthquake.

2 MR. BURRELL: Yes.

3 MR. SILVER FOX: Along the
4 route where the pipeline will be, like what damage it would
5 do to the people and everything like this, you know. Like,
6 it would ruin our land and it will kill lots of people and
7 animals and everything like this.

8 MR. BURRELL: You mean the
9 earthquake itself?

10 MR. SILVER FOX: Yes, well it's
11 natural, of course, but the thing is, yeah, it will cause
12 forest fire too, you know, and who will pay for all the
13 damages done. There'll be millions and billions of dollars
14 there. Will the native people be compensated?

15 MR. BURRELL: You mean as a
16 result of the earthquake, or --

17 MR. SILVER FOX: Yes.

18 MR. BURRELL: -- a result of
19 the pipeline, if there was a break and a fire started?

20 MR. SILVER FOX: Yes.

21 MR. BURRELL: Well, certainly if
22 there was any damaged caused as a result of the pipeline,
23 then the pipeline, of course, would be responsible for it.
24 Of course, if damage was caused by anything other than the
25 pipeline, then we couldn't be held responsible for that.
26 But if it's something that is the result of our pipeline, then

1 certainly, we would have to be responsible for that.

2 MR. SILVER FOX: Tell me, how
3 many years have you been working with Foothills Pipe Lines?

4 MR. BURRELL: Myself?

5 MR. SILVER FOX: Yes.

6 MR. BURRELL: I've been with
7 Foothills two years, but I've been in -- over two years now,
8 but I've been in an actual gas business for over twenty.

9 MR. SILVER FOX: I think that's
10 all I've got to say.

11 MR. ALFRED: I think I got the
12 question answered, but it's been, like, we have, you know,
13 we could say that we have fires, eh, like they burn all
14 winter. They burn underground, eh? What will happen if
15 it hit one of these pipeline? I mean hit right on the area?
16 Would it do any effect to the pipe?

17 MR. BURRELL: No, the pipeline
18 is buried.

19 MR. ALFRED: Well it's buried
20 underground? The fire goes underground too. Like it's been
21 burning under snows and stuff. It smolders. Like there's
22 roots and stumps, they go right underground and they burn.

23 MR. BURRELL: I'm not familiar
24 with that.

25 MR. ALFRED: This is how the
26 fire up here got started.

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Mr. J. Alfred
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1 MR. BURRELL: In the wintertime
2 under the snow?

3 MR. ALFRED: Like, right in
4 the wintertime, it was under -- wintertime it's burning
5 underground, eh, and then the spring it started up and it
6 made a real big tour out of Pelly.

7 MR. BURRELL: Gee, I'm not
8 familiar with that. I know that there -- that pipelines,
9 that forest fires have crossed over pipelines, and it
10 hasn't affected them at all.

11 MR. ALFRED: Okay.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: May I ask if
13 someone else would like to come forward at this point with
14 a question or an expression of opinion? Yes.

15 MS. LUKE: I'm the contact
16 worker here for C.Y.I. I have no questions right now. But
17 I'm just going to read what I have here.

18 I am here to speak especially
19 for the Indians of the Selkirk Band. If the pipeline ever
20 comes through, which we do not want, it will ruin our future.
21 Not only our future, but also our children, our children's
22 children, and for many generations to come.

23 We cannot sit back and watch the
24 white man use our land in whatever ways they want. The
25 Indians of Selkirk Band will not gain, but lose, if the
26 pipeline comes through. It will bring more sickness and death

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1 to both the young and the old. Our people have a mind of
2 their own and it's about time our voices were heard.

3 That's all I have to say.

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
5 much, Ms. Luke.

6 Can I ask if someone else
7 would like to come up please, and let us have the benefit
8 of his or her view?

9 MR. ALFRED: I've got a
10 question.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: A question for
12 Mr. Burrell? Yes, I'll ask him then to move back to the
13 other microphone.

14 MR. ALFRED: Supposing this
15 pipeline was -- is going through. Will they keep these
16 workers -- how can you keep these pipeline workers away from
17 the villages, from committing crimes, and adding more silence
18 to our people, such as that? How can you keep them away from --
19 will you?

20 MR. BURRELL: Well, what we're --
21 what our plan is to do is to have self-contained isolated
22 camps, and the men would come in on single status basis and
23 they would work seven days a week about twelve hours a day,
24 and that those people that live in the Yukon would be --
25 that are Yukoners would be hired in Yukon, but anybody
26 coming in from the South, would come up by plane to an airport

1 and then into the camps and work. So, we think that that
2 would keep, you know, the majority of people from going into
3 town. Now we're not saying that we can keep people out of
4 town totally, but we think that that will go a long way to
5 do it.

6 In addition to that, what we've
7 done is we've had some discussions with the R.C.M.P. about
8 our project, and they have, as I understand in making some
9 preliminary plans as to what they would do if a pipeline
10 went forward. So I think that the combination of what
11 we're planning to do, plus the planning of the R.C.M.P. would
12 tend to overcome the problems that you are discussing.

13 MR. ALFRED: Well, I can tell
14 you that it's really going to put some real bad problems to
15 our people here if there is nothing done. So, counting that
16 statement you just made there, I'm pretty sure -- it would be
17 pretty hard to keep them away.

18 MR. BURRELL: From the communities?

19 MR. ALFRED: Yes.

20 MR. BURRELL: Well, we think
21 that we can, you know, keep them -- keep the workers in the
22 camp a lot of the time, if not most of the time. But, we
23 can't say that they will stay in the camp always. They may
24 go into town and, like I say, we have been discussing it
25 with the R.C.M.P. as to what, and they've been establishing
26 their plans so that we think that in the combination of what

1 we're planning to do, plus what the R.C.M.P. are planning,
2 that the concerns that you have will be minimized.

3 MR. ALFRED: I've got another
4 question to ask. How will they know if the pipeline has
5 been broken somewhere. How will they know if the pipeline
6 has been broken somewhere, how do they know?

7 MR. BURRELL: How do you know?

8 MR. ALFRED: Yes.

9 MR. BURRELL: Well, --

10 MR. ALFRED: Supposing you've
11 got this break here, far away, how do you get in contact
12 with the gasoline?

13 MR. BURRELL: Well, what happens
14 is the pipeline breaks, then the pressure in the line drops
15 because the gas goes off, and the valves on either side of
16 it will close, and that will automatically inform the people
17 in Whitehorse where there is a -- where they control the
18 pipeline, that something's wrong and they will send a crew
19 out to look at it, and if the problem is a break, then they
20 would start to fix it.

21 They can tell in Whitehorse by
22 the instruments, the devices they have in Whitehorse. They
23 can tell whether or not there would be a break or not. The
24 large breaks.

25 MR. ALFRED: What of natural
26 causes, such as lightning?

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1 MR. BURRELL: Lightning wouldn't
2 bother it. It's buried. It's a buried pipeline.

3 MR. ALFRED: Well, I haven't
4 got any more questions.

5 MR. BURRELL: Okay.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr.
7 Alfred and Mr. Burrell. Would anyone else like to come
8 forward now, and give a point of view or ask a question?

9 MS. PHILLIPS: My name is
10 Barbara Phillips, and I'm the nurse in Pelly Crossing, and
11 a member of the Yukon Conservation Society.

12 If a pipeline goes through
13 the southern Yukon, it will be carrying American gas. This
14 may have disadvantages that will outweigh the benefits to
15 Yukoners.

16 I'm particularly concerned with
17 the drilling in the Beaufort Sea, that a Dempster lateral
18 may be constructed with great risk to the Porcupine Caribou
19 Herd, and the unique environment there.

20 I'm also very concerned that in
21 a boom situation with heavy immigration into the Yukon the
22 quality of life of unskilled workers will be in jeopardy.
23 Particularly with regard to high prices. I think this is
24 being experienced in Alaska.

25 I'm also very concerned about
26 the social impact on the Indian people in the Yukon,

1 particularly with regard to the alcohol problem, which is
2 already very great here. I believe in Alaska this problem
3 is increasing as a result of pipeline construction.

4 I think the government should
5 be urged to look for alternative sources of energy and
6 power, and if a pipeline is inevitable, then time should be
7 taken so that the risks can be minimized.

8 Thank you.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
10 much, Ms. Phillips.

11 At this hearing I might say, we are hear-
12 ing a fair amount about the problems in Alaska and we're looking
13 forward to getting more testimony on that when the formal
14 hearings recommence at Whitehorse at the end of this month.
15 We also hope to pick up a few impressions ourselves during
16 a visit there next week.

17 I wonder, Ms. Phillips, I could
18 ask as you refer to the Alaska situation, and one of the
19 social impacts is increase in alcoholism. Do you have a
20 theory as to why that is happening?

21 I would ask you to move to
22 the microphone just so we can get it on the record.

23 MS. PHILLIPS: I think among
24 the native people it's probably a feeling of helplessness
25 and that their way of life is being destroyed and that they
26 can't do anything about it. They turn to alcohol.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you feel that's
2 a trend that would be likely to continue past the
3 construction period into the, you know, once -- well I
4 guess the stage they're at now. Once the pipeline is
5 completed and it's settled down into an operations and
6 maintenance phase, or is it a construction period phenomenon?

7 MS. PHILLIPS: No, I don't
8 think so, because once the problem is established, it's
9 extremely hard to stop. I mean there's an alcohol problem
10 in the Yukon, which is increasing, and it seems that the
11 measures aren't adequate to cope with it. It isn't some-
12 thing that stops with the construction, unfortunately.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, that's, I
14 guess what I was wondering about. As you point out, there
15 is an alcohol problem in the North now. It seems quite
16 unrelated to particularly major projects. What gives it
17 the additional impetus, or why does the impact become more
18 grave? Is it because of increased tensions associated with
19 the construction period?

20 MS. PHILLIPS: Yes, I would
21 think so.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Thank
23 you very much. Can I ask if someone else would like to
24 come forward with an opinion or a question?

25 INTERPRETER: This is Jessie
26 Edward, and she's said that she doesn't want no pipeline to

1 go through here. She was referring to the food's going to
2 go up, and the people here they have no money to buy the
3 food, and they're going to be starved.

4 She's got lots of grandchild's
5 here and she not worry about herself, but the grandchild,
6 and the people here. They don't have no steady jobs and
7 things like that. When the pipeline go through here, the
8 food, the price going to go up and they have no money to
9 buy the food with it, and they just starve.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to
11 thank Ms. Edward for coming forward, and perhaps you would
12 convey our appreciation Ms. Tom.

13 Could I ask if somebody else is
14 ready to come forward and say something?

15 INTERPRETER: She said that she
16 want the land the way it is. She don't want no pipeline,
17 because she said that's how we live off this land, is like
18 animals and things like that, there would be no animals
19 a things for kids to -- her grandchild to live on. Definitely
20 she don't want no pipeline. She keep talking about her
21 grandchildren and now the grandchildren they want to know
22 how they going to live? There's no animals. So many people
23 come up here they kill everything off, there will be nothing
24 left, she said, for her to survive on it.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: I wonder, Ms. Tom,
26 for the record, would you let us have the name of the witness?

1 INTERPRETER: Julia Robin.

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

3 INTERPRETER: She said she
4 doesn't want no pipeline to come through. She said if the
5 pipeline goes through here everything, all the animals going
6 to be died off, she said.

7 MS. TOM: I just about talk
8 Indian to you. (laughter)

9 INTERPRETER: She said that if
10 the pipeline breaks open that it will kill the animals and
11 the rabbits and every different things, like you know, that's
12 what she said. She said that when the pipeline come through
13 here and so many people they got no place to go trapping
14 and things like that. They survive, like you know, they live
15 in the bush, and that's what she's referring to. Herself,
16 she's a widow, and she go out hunt herself.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you indeed
18 for coming forward.

19 Ms. Tom, with some of the witnesses
20 it would be kind of interesting to the Board to know how long
21 they've lived in Pelly Crossing or in the area. I'm
22 thinking particularly of the last two witnesses?

23 MS. TOM: Those two ladies, they
24 have been here in Yukon all their lives. They used to live
25 in Selkirk and they move up here when highway went through,
26 so it's twenty years they live up here in Pelly Crossing.

1
2 one question.

MR. ROBERTS: I just have

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly?

4 MR. ROBERTS: This pipeline
5 you are talking about, is that going to be the only pipeline
6 running through the Yukon, or later on the future if you
7 find oil or something down that part of the country, are
8 you going to put another one alongside that one?

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, this
10 proposal, Mr. Roberts, is for a single pipeline. A gas
11 pipeline only, that would run through the Yukon from Fairbanks
12 south and east.

13 What might happen in the future
14 is pretty difficult for anyone to tell, I suppose. If,
15 for example, a suggestion has been made at previous hearings
16 that the time might not be far away when the United States
17 might want to move some of the oil that they are getting from
18 Prudhoe Bay through a Canadian route. If they decide that
19 there is more that can be moved through the pipeline, or
20 they prefer not to use the tankers, or to be dependent on
21 them. That would be a possibility, that an oil pipeline
22 might come.

23 We've also had it suggested
24 that if enough oil and gas were found in the Canadian side,
25 in the Beaufort Sea, that that would build up pressure or
26 lead to the likelihood of there being a pipeline down the

1 Dempster Highway, so called Dempster lateral. I don't suppose
2 anyone can say, you know, how likely or otherwise or far in
3 the future developments like that might be.

4 MR. ROBERTS: I was thinking
5 you might have pipelines all over the country. Once you
6 start putting in one.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Well, it's
8 hard to tell. As I say, for example, if the oil that the
9 United States wanted to move from the north coast to the
10 south coast of Alaska was more than the present pipeline
11 could carry, then there would be a question whether they
12 loop it. They call looping, running another pipeline, down
13 still, but through Alaska, rather than running one through
14 Canada. That would have to do with the pros and cons of
15 using more tankers I suppose. But it's very difficult to,
16 as I say, to predict what might lie in the future.

17 MR. ROBERTS: Okay, thank you.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
19 very much Mr. Roberts. I understand that pretty soon we're
20 going to have to have a pause anyway to change the tapes
21 on the machine and this might be a good time to take about
22 fifteen minutes for a coffee break. Okay?

23 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
24
25
26

1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and
3 gentlemen, can I ask if someone else now would like to come
4 forward and state an opinion or ask a question?

5 Yes, sir?

6 MR. SIMS: Mr. Chairman, my
7 name is Greg Sims, and I live here in Pelly Crossing. It's
8 not to say that I'm against the pipeline, but I think a
9 pipeline should not be built until the native land claims is
10 settled.

11 I feel the proposed route to be
12 the most reasonable of all the routes, environmentally.
13 This pipeline should not be built for at least five years to
14 enable the Indian people to understand what a natural gas
15 line is, what natural gas is, for one thing, because a lot
16 of people don't seem to know what natural gas is, and who
17 will be using it, and who will benefit by it.

18 I also think that the Territorial
19 Government and Foothills (Canada) Limited should get together
20 and run a training program in the Yukon Territory for native
21 people to be able to get better jobs on the pipeline, rather
22 than getting jobs such as slashing, et cetera, which are
23 very cheaply standardizes the wages. If they have a training
24 program and they have a few years, they can go on it and
25 enable the native people to run maybe loaders, ditching
26 machines, and stuff like that. Quite a few Indian people as

1 I know are capable of this, if they had a year or two or
2 even time to understand the principles of the machinery.

3 I would like to see at least
4 fifty per cent local people of Yukon hired for this job. To
5 combat the liquor problems that we're going to have, there's
6 going to be lots of liquor problems, because I've worked
7 in single camps like you're saying that they'll be mostly
8 all single people in these camps. I've worked in single
9 camps and when you had the time off all you ever did was
10 drink. So I know, unfortunately, that's where most of my
11 wages went too.

12 If you hired most of these
13 people from the Yukon, it will stimulate more of the economy
14 for the Yukon too, rather than have a bunch of people come
15 in and make a fast buck and go back outside again. These
16 kind of people I don't think will be benefiting the Yukoner
17 at all. We have enough alcohol problems in the Yukon without
18 having another one or two thousand from outside and
19 accommodating them.

20 That's nothing to say for the
21 social and cultural damage that will be caused to the native
22 people too, some people from outside, drugs and stuff like
23 that.

24 That's about all I have to say
25 for now.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very

1 much indeed, Mr. Sims.

2 Okay, can I ask if someone
3 else would like to come forward now please and give an
4 opinion or ask a question?

5 MS. LEVETT: My name is Louise
6 Levett, and I'm a teacher here. I don't know if anyone has
7 asked this question about the length of the Inquiry. I
8 understand it's three months. Is that right?

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's correct,
10 I mentioned just very briefly at the beginning that our
11 report is due on the first of August and then the Government
12 is committed to having what you might call a second stage
13 inquiry, if it decides that the route it's going to give
14 approval to is the Alaska Highway Route, as opposed to not
15 approving any route through Canada, and as compared with
16 Mackenzie Valley. The second stage inquiry would look at
17 terms and conditions for the pipeline in the final social
18 and economic impact report -- statement.

19 MS. LEVETT: Okay, but the
20 initial is three months.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's correct,
22 we've got to submit our report on the first of August.

23 MS. LEVETT: I don't really
24 feel this is long enough, especially when you are only
25 coming around to the communities now, and it's almost
26 the beginning of August. It's such a concept saying that

1 we'll effect so many people's lives here. It makes me
2 wonder if it's not, you know, the American pressure, and that
3 maybe the decision is already predetermined. They're going
4 to do it anyhow and this is Inquiry is just going through
5 the motions.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't speak
7 for the Government, but this is an independent inquiry. In
8 terms of time pressure, though, as you are probably aware,
9 the Federal Government has taken the position and the
10 Prime Minister has stated that if a route through Canada is
11 not to be approved, if the decision is not to be made fairly
12 soon, then it is likely that the United States would opt
13 for the All-American Route. The pipeline through to the
14 south coast of Alaska and then use of tankers. And he, the
15 Prime Minister, and I guess other spokesmen for the Government
16 have expressed the view that if that's to be the choice
17 amongst the three main alternatives, that it's better that that
18 be arrived at consciously, rather than by default. Simply,
19 that is because the Government is unable to make up it's mind.

20 MS. LEVETT: Well three months
21 might not be long enough. Like would they consider an
22 extension on it, the time?

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's certainly
24 a fair point and something that -- it can be the subject of
25 debate whether or not the Government in setting that time
26 table for itself, made a wise decision, but that is a matter

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1 for the Government to defend, and I guess to live with.

2 MS. LEVETT: Okay. I have one
3 more question about the pipeline, if it's built, the Foothills
4 Pipeline. If it is put in, would they -- does that
5 automatically mean that the Dempster lateral would probably
6 be put in, or will they consider that two separate -- ?

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think
8 there's anything automatic about it. It's certainly not
9 part of the Foothills application.

10 As to what developments might
11 happen in the future, that's a pretty difficult thing, I
12 guess, for anyone to predict. One would hope that
13 significant developments, such as the Dempster lateral itself,
14 would be preceded by some sort of an agree, and that people
15 would have an adequate opportunity to express their views
16 about the very special issues raised by that route. These
17 are speculative comments, because there's no application
18 and as far as I am aware, no statement on the subject by
19 the Government of Canada.

20 MS. LEVETT: Okay, thank you.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
22 much for coming forward. Anyone else to come forward? Mr.
23 Roberts?

24 MR. ROBERTS: I have a few
25 words to say here on behalf of Linch Currie. This note was
26 handed to me while I was out taking the break. I just want

1 to read it out.

2 I have some concerns about
3 Alcan Pipeline. I think that we would have problems with
4 outside people. These problems will be alcoholism, the
5 number one problem to the community; crimes and divorce
6 were raised in Alaska during the Alaskan pipeline construction.
7 These are the enemies of the native life style. The influx
8 of people who will work for two years or so will decide to
9 squat on our trap lines. People will neglect and forget
10 about the old age. The old age pensioners will suffer.
11 Increase of prices. Increase of rent. Increase of wages.

12 High wages Yukoners will pay, --
13 will get, high prices, Yukoners will pay. I suggest a ten
14 year no pipeline for the Alaska Highway route. I also
15 suggest no pipeline forever down the Dempster and the
16 Klondike Highway. I hope that you will say that to the
17 Government when you report back to them on the first of
18 August.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for
20 reading that in Mr. Roberts. That was a statement of Mr.
21 Currie?

22 MR. ROBERTS: Yes.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, I
24 missed the name.

25 MR. ROBERTS: Mrs. Linch Currie.
26

Ms. N. Alfred
Mr. R. Alfred

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1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, okay,
2 thank you. Please relay our thanks to that person.

3 Okay, can I ask if someone
4 else now would like to come forward? Yes.

5 MS. ALFRED: My name is Nancy
6 Alfred and I would like to say a few things about"--

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: I don't think
8 the Official Reporter is able to hear you. I would just ask
9 that you talk real close to that microphone. Could you start
10 off by giving us your name again?

11 MS. ALFRED: My name is Nancy
12 Alfred and I would like to say a few things about the
13 pipeline going through the Yukon.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, we look
15 forward to hearing from you, Ms. Alfred.

16 MS. ALFRED: We don't want the
17 pipeline go through here. Why? Because I would like to
18 live off the land like my grandparents did.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
20 much. It's nice to hear from one of the village elders.

21 (laughter)

22 Thank you very much for coming
23 forward Miss Alfred.

24 Yes?

25 MR. ALFRED: My name is Richard
26 Alfred. I would like to ask a few questions about the pipeline.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Certainly.

2 MR. ALFRED: How long will it
3 take to find a break in the pipeline?

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Mr.
5 Burrell says that when there is a break -- Mr. Burrell is
6 the representative of Foothills Company, and if you want
7 some more details we'll ask him to come to the microphone,
8 but basically he's been saying that when there's a break in
9 the pipeline that shows up very quickly on the computers,
10 because there's a drop of pressure in the pipeline. So, that
11 becomes known to the people who are in Whitehorse and they
12 send someone out to look for the break.

13 MR. ALFRED: Okay, I have
14 another question. How long will it take to build the
15 pipeline?

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Again the
17 Company has been saying it would take about three years from
18 the time that construction starts to the time that the gas
19 would flow.

20 MR. ALFRED: My last question
21 is, will you give us time to think about the pipeline?

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, sir, how
23 much time would you like? Anyway we'll take note of the
24 fact that you would like to have more time to think about
25 the pipeline, and did I hear you say that was your last
26 question, or was there something else?

1 MR. ALFRED: Yes, that was my
2 last question.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
4 much indeed for coming up.

5 Can I ask if someone else would
6 like to come up and talk to us? Yes, sir?

7 MR. SILVER FOX: This is not
8 discussion or anything else or questions or anything. This
9 is a poem I just made up while I was in the back room. I
10 call it "Noung-Thee-Ning-Jing Poetry:, which means Silver
11 Fox Poetry.

12 Okay now; Long ago -- will you
13 listen carefully everyone? Okay.

14 Long ago, way before the white man came,
15 Our great, great grandfather wasn't to blame.
16 They roamed the countryside in a life of free,
17 They all got together on a hunting spree.
18 They all got the moose, bears, and caribou they can catch,
19 They were something you could not match.

20
21 In later years, grief and sorrow came in the scene,
22 And then our land became to look less green.
23 They give us thier last word before they died,
24 Hearing those last few words, made me cry.
25 This is what he said; "You have no fear, grief and sorrow,
26 Just stick together for today, for our children tomorrow."

1

Thank you.

2

3

4

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much indeed. If someone would like to come forward and tell us something or ask a question?

5

MR. EDWARD: I'm Johnson Edward.

6

7

MR. CHAIRMAN: I didn't quite catch the name, sorry?

8

MR. EDWARD: Johnson Edward.

9

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes.

10

11

12

MR. EDWARD: I kind of figured I never talk to this kind before, I never speak to that many people before in my life.

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14

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take all the time that you like, Mr. Edward.

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MR. EDWARD: I like to know about the oil pipe. What will happen? What they do when the oil pipe blow and caught fire? The gas is going to burn, burn to ever. Why they want to put the pipeline through our Yukon for, because they need it. They going to kill all our rabbits, all our squirrels, our little village in the country, and the fish. What we going to eat after that? After that oil pipe go through and destroy all the whole world just -- about it. What we going to do?

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They said that the gas go up in the air. It's got to come back down somehow to the ground? And the rabbit go through and he eat the grass, and the rabbit

1 will die off.

2 This oil pipe, if you go under
3 water, they said you can float on top of water? They said it
4 will float on top of water. Well, it still float on top of
5 water by the fish. They eat on top of water too. Then the
6 fish could be dead, all. Then we got no fish. Right now
7 today, in Pelly here, people, most of them live with the
8 fish. That's all we could get, and moose, most of the time.

9 So, we don't like to disturb
10 our grandfather, and grandma, and grandma. We want to keep
11 it the way we keep it. It's the way it is. White man they
12 use the trucks to haul the trucks up, they pull the highway
13 through that way, because they go straight the gas with the
14 truck. They usually do. They bring the gas way up outside
15 with the tanker. Why shouldn't they do that too from down
16 below up to where they want it to? There's no use to put
17 it in a pipeline. No matter how deep you put it in, the gas
18 will run inside the pipeline under the ground --Anything
19 can go across that pipeline, I suppose you should know that.
20 I know they're going to put lots of outfitters out of business
21 down the Dempster too. And lots of big game outfitters down
22 there. So, what we do, lots of young people down the Dempster
23 work for the big game hunters. Where they going to get a job
24 after they build a pipeline, because there's no outfitter
25 down below. The caribou, you're not going to see no caribou
26 there too. I know that. But, every fall the sheep they go

1 across from mountain to mountain. That sheep they going to
2 stay on top of one mountain, and eat all the food on one
3 mountain. Where they going to go to. They're all going to
4 starve there too. That's why we don't want no pipeline on
5 Yukon.

6 Well, I'll tell you another
7 thing the pipeline going to do. I tell you, when the
8 pipeline blew out, no matter how deep down in the ground,
9 but it's going to burn. It's still going to burn. I think
10 about how we going to put it out? Blow all up -- It's
11 no matter for us. Us, who got to stay a short time, but
12 our grandchild, and our really young kid, the whole bunch of
13 them, they're going to have bunch of family too. What they
14 going to eat? That's why we want to keep all this game
15 and everything we got. We don't want to disturb them on
16 July. I think I have much, much thing to say, but maybe, I
17 don't know, about what people said, maybe I sit down and
18 listen and catch on to things and speak again once more.

19 Okay? Thank you very much.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: Sure, Thank
21 you, Mr. Edward. Let me say on the matter of the gas
22 pipeline, if the gas pipeline breaks, I want to make it clear.
23 I think Mr. Burrell just touched on this, but the gas that
24 moves through the pipeline is like air. In fact it's lighter
25 than air, so that if there is a break in the pipeline, it
26 would go up. Mr. Burrell says also that if the break happens

1 under water, the gas doesn't dissolve in the water. It forms
2 in bubbles and goes up in the atmosphere.

3 MR. EDWARD: Yes, I know, but
4 the gas it's got to come back down some way back to the water
5 again. The water, the gas, fume can still go foot under water.
6 Other fish come around, some of the fumes that
7 come in to the river, like could stay there
8 for years, float around in circles all year round. So lot
9 of fish come there, they eat through the bubble, fume, so
10 they eat the fume, that fish going to be dead too. Because
11 I see that on T.V. on the.... Ocean, and they got big
12 tank load of oil. The oil -- the boat is sunk, I see on
13 T.V. All that oil float on ocean, you could stick to your
14 finger just like glue. I see that bunch of dead fish right
15 there. So, that's what going to happen if anything go wrong
16 with -- under that pipeline.

17 The old people here, lots of
18 them, they born and raised here, I been raised, my
19 born and raised ... river. I got no meat,
20 and no job, no work. Summertime we dry meat, wintertime go
21 trapping mostly. That's all we do. That's all I ever do.
22 Most of these people here, they do. That's why they need
23 to live with it. The white man come through, all they
24 come. Then, before, white man not there, you never see one
25 people here you get T.V.'s and anything. See,
26 when they go through they put up the highway, you see one of

1 the kids there, one die. Those day, they live for the wild
2 meat, summertime, they go over hundred and two hundred years
3 before they die. Hundred to hundred and ten, some of them.
4 Now, this day the people they just sit, they die right
5 there, because the food we used to eat before. This time
6 white man, they bring everything. We want to keep our
7 Yukon just the way it is. We don't want a new pipeline
8 around -- under the Yukon Territory, so --.

9 MR. PHELPS: (I was just going
10 to say, when they talk about gas, the gas pipeline, it's
11 not gasoline, it's just propane, you know it's air, it
12 goes through the pipeline.

13 MR. EDWARD: Yes.

14 MR. PHELPS: You understand
15 that? It's like -- it's air that's inside the pipeline, not
16 gasoline.

17 MR. EDWARD: Air go through the
18 pipeline, but the fume is going to be pushing quite a bit,
19 so I mean a thousand pounds pressure per foot. That thing
20 got to be moved so that the air that's coming down the
21 pipeline, the fume is going to be -- you can smell it for
22 miles and miles. That's why there's no game around it.

23 I say this, myself, that fumes
24 they go up in the air, yeah, that's going to be pretty hard
25 for us too. For the white man that's different. They got
26 through with it. But us

1 the pipeline through, for the propane through. It's propane
2 you said. That's a dangerous thing, you could use it --
3 propane truck they throw it out,
4 because they need it, danger that truck. You're going to
5 blew out, what if stuck some matches
6 in there beside the cap. No smoking, she said. Because
7 propane fume is like fume you could smell
8 it inside truck.

9 That's all I have to say.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
11 much, Mr. Edward.

12 MR. EDWARD: Thank you. Thank
13 you ladies and gentlement.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, can I
15 invite someone else to come forward? Mr. McGinty?

16 MR. MCGINTY: The way Johnson
17 talking here now, the way they understand, is the way the
18 white man say, right? He says you going to blow that up
19 up to the ear. And how about that at night and the cold heat
20 headed for the top of the ear. Someone going to take him up
21 and press him down, breathe in with it
22 and get sick. White man say you get T.B.
23 The way this thing is going on, you're right.

24 Thank you.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr.
26 McGinty. Anyone else that would like to come forward and

1 give us an opinion, or ask a question? Mr. Alfred? A
2 question for Mr. Burrell? Yeah. If you would, please,
3 Mr. Burrell, go to the other microphone.

4 MR. ALFRED: You stated that
5 the Company has experience on pipes. Supposing it breaks
6 while the river is frozen and there is no way out. Where
7 will it go?

8 MR. BURRELL: Well, if it
9 breaks, it could blow the ice right out of the river, and
10 escape through that way.

11 Or, if it doesn't break -- I'm
12 sorry, if it doesn't blow the ice out, it will drift along
13 the top of the ice and go out at a weak spot, but in any
14 case what will happen is that the sensing devices will sense
15 that there is a break, like I said before, and the valves
16 will close and prevent any more gas from going out.

17 MR. ALFRED: Well, the fumes
18 escape, eh?

19 MR. BURRELL: Yes.

20 MR. ALFRED: How do they --
21 after it escapes, how far do you think it will go?

22 MR. BURRELL: How far will it --
23 into the air you mean? Just like I was saying, I was
24 asking Mr. Dunn, who is a person who works in
25 the actual operations of the pipeline, and he was saying, as
26 I was saying there, that if it didn't blow the ice up at that

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1 point, it would drift along until it found a weak spot and
2 then go out. I don't know how far it would drift. I can't
3 answer that, really.

4 MR. ALFRED: Does that goes
5 with permafrost?

6 MR. BURRELL: In permafrost
7 it would -- no, in permafrost it would, if it was a big leak,
8 it would blow up and move the permafrost too and then go in
9 the air. It would do that.

10 MR. ALFRED: Well, I would
11 and these guys that came up, they said that it turns into a
12 liquid.

13 MR. BURRELL: No, natural gas
14 isn't a liquid. No. I don't know, maybe you're talking
15 about the All-American Route where they take the gas from
16 Prudhoe Bay down to the point near, in the southern part of
17 Alaska, and they liquify it and put it on tankers. They do
18 that. But, in our pipeline, there is no liquid, it's just
19 like air, it's just a gas. Just like air, you can't see it.

20 MR. ALFRED: Thank you.

21 MR. BURRELL: Okay.

22 CHIEF JOE: You were talking
23 about if the gas line broke off under the ice, how thick the
24 ice would it break up?

25 MR. BURRELL: That's a difficult
26 question to answer. Really, in the experience of the companies

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1 that sponsor us, the Alberta Gas TrunkLine and Westcoast,
2 they have never, ever had a pipeline break underneath the
3 river, and what we're saying is that if it did occur, what
4 we think would happen, and that would be to blow the ice out.
5 How thick the ice would be, I don't know, because we've --
6 they've never had an experience with a line break in a
7 river.

8 CHIEF JOE: Well, the ice up
9 here in Yukon maybe five, six feet in the Yukon.

10 MR. BURRELL: Yes, I don't know
11 how thick. It would depend upon how big the hole was and
12 so on in the pipe and how much gas was escaping. But how
13 thick the ice would have to be before it wouldn't break the
14 ice, I don't know, because like I say, we've never had any
15 experience with a line break under the river. Alberta Gas
16 TrunkLine has been operating for over twenty years and have
17 not had that problem.

18 CHIEF JOE: Hard to say if they
19 haven't.

20 MR. BURRELL: I don't know. It's
21 a good question, but we just don't know the answer, because
22 we've never experienced that problem.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Can
24 I ask if someone else has a statement or a question?

25 Mr. Alfred?

26 MR. ALFRED: Well, I'd like to

1 have more time on this. Not three months, it's too short, eh.
2 Maybe it took Berger three years, but us, they couldn't find
3 anywhere else to go to, but squeeze it out of us, say
4 three months. That's not enough time, maybe like, longer.

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, thank you,
6 sir. The record will show your comment and others have
7 made the same comment. The timetable is one for the
8 Government of Canada, as I say, to decide; not for this
9 Inquiry, and the date by which we have to put our report
10 in was set on the basis that it was better for the Government
11 to have at least a preliminary report, better than no report
12 at all before it made up it's mind. But whether or not it
13 should be making up it's mind in August is something which
14 I say can be debated elsewhere.

15 Anyone else with a statement or
16 question? Chief Joe, did you wish to add anything to the
17 comments you made when we opened the hearings this afternoon?

18 CHIEF JOE: Well, I think,
19 most of the people here, they're quite clear what I was going
20 to say. I agree with everyone that said we need more time,
21 need lots of time, because the way things are going now, in
22 three months I should say I wish we had more time. We could
23 learn more about the pipeline. We'd like to know more about
24 it -- the pipeline whatsoever. He say I got to have money
25 all the time, I say pipeline, pipeline, the way things going.
26 Sorry. All my people here, not only my people here in Yukon.

1 because the way things going now we'll have it ready for us
2 and the pipeline. You got no experience. But you give a
3 chance at this in the generation. Now, the younger ones,
4 they got -- they're the one that got better education now.

5 That's what I would like to say
6 in front of Government. More and more our people, more
7 school, educated, training. Maybe I give a chance and maybe
8 more people come out. I like to see you ladies and gentlemen.
9 I know a lot of you got something to say about the pipeline.
10 Don't be scared. Don't stand back. It's for your own good.
11 I would like to see more come out here and speak out for your
12 own good.

13 Okay, thank you.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Chief
15 Joe.

16 Let me ask just once more if
17 anyone else has a statement or question? Yes, sir?

18 INTERPRETER: He said about
19 the pipelines, he doesn't want no pipeline to go through here
20 because it's going to involve trapping, like fur and the
21 animals and things like that. The kids, because here, most
22 of the people here are living off the land, and they don't
23 have no work to do. The kids go to school and they come home
24 here and that's all. They go out in the bush and they kill
25 moose and things like that. They said if the pipeline go
26 through here, it wouldn't be like that. There'd be no game

1 around here. That's what he said. This is Johnny Alfred,
2 his name.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Johnny Alfred,
4 thank you.

5 INTERPRETER: He said like
6 after, like he's not worried about himself, he said he worry
7 about the young generations. He say how they going to live
8 if all the game killed off and there's nothing to live off.
9 That's what he's worrying about. He think of the new
10 generation.

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Could I ask,
12 Ms. Tom. Mr. Alfred or someone else might like to respond,
13 but when you speak of living off the land, is that speaking
14 primarily of shooting game for that family's own use.

15 INTERPRETER: Yes, that's what
16 he aiming at. Trapping and things like that and go and hunt
17 and fish. That's what he's aiming at, because that's how the
18 people down here, they get their meat.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: And in the case
20 of trapping that would be for the family's own use.

21 MS. TOM: Yes, for the family's
22 own use. Yes.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: So that, yeah,
24 all right. Thank you, can I ask if someone else -- Chief Joe?

25 CHIEF JOE: You don't understand
26 what they mean - trapping?

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: My question
2 there relates, Chief Joe, to whether the sale of furs was
3 a significant matter, or whether it was primarily as I say,
4 trapping for that family's own use.

5 CHIEF JOE: Yes, well, I been
6 trapping, hunting and myself. My dad raised me with the
7 trapping. Now, for myself here, I sit down there and tell
8 you about it, how I been raised. Lot, I see people here
9 been raised with trapping and hunting.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, well, that
11 was my only question, whether any of it was commercial or
12 you know, whether any substantial part of it was for sale
13 to somebody else as opposed to --

14 MS. TOM: Excuse me, I got
15 something to say. Like olden days the Indians have lived
16 off the land, you know, they go out trapping and then in
17 summertime they have a boat running, like Tommy McGinty said
18 the boat running, they used to cut wood and they dried their
19 meat and dried fish and then wintertime they go out trapping
20 that's fur. Like they sell it, and they get their groceries
21 from that. That's what they use. We never did get no
22 family allowance, and in the winter we got nothing from the
23 Government to give us. We have to live in our own way, off
24 the land.

25 I know about, must be about
26 thirty years ago that when nobody got no family allowance in

1 Yukon. Nobody get no relief money from anybody either. We
2 just live off ourself. That's the way they want it to be,
3 like what they do, you know. They don't want no help from
4 nobody. They want to, you know, do it on their own, their
5 own thing. They like, you know, somebody said gun, they need
6 help. But there's nothing wrong with them.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: How many people
8 nowadays would go out for two or three months into the bush
9 for serious trapping, or is it more a matter of --

10 MS. TOM: Well, they do it in
11 wintertime more with the dog team, but not, you know, in
12 summertime it's hard for them to go out anyplace, but they
13 do get the meat and something like that. But they go out
14 with a boat up Pelly River for moose. They get their meat
15 like that with a boat.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: How about trapping,
17 would that be right around the settlement, or would they be
18 going off --

19 MS. TOM: No, they have their own
20 traplines. They got to go through their own trapline. A long
21 time ago, the Indian they used to share everything. Nobody's
22 trapline used to be -- wherever they go trapping, they trap,
23 but now, it's different. Everything change. You gotta go
24 to your own trapline, otherwise you in trouble.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: Can I ask if
26 anyone else has --?

MR. MCGINTY: I'm going to tell you about how the Indian make a living in Yukon, at Selkirk. I been saying it before too. I'm not born yesterday. I'm near sixty years old right now. How the Indian make a living, I'm going to -- how did I raise, how did my grandfather feed me, how my grandmother feed me, how my mother feed me. That's what I say, you see. And the early day in Selkirk, Selkirk Indian, the whole country, the whole Dawson, all they do, the Indian. In the fall, they go up, in the spring and July they go to fishing. They make small fish. They dry some fish, and maybe they need some food, and maybe they sell to the store, the village grocery, I remember that. A long time back, and the Indian Affairs ..

Everytime from Whitehorse, they come down in row boat I guess, that time I was a kid. I used to play around on top of his bed, you know. Indian is just sleep maybe under a tree, that's at the Indian camp of timber. Stand them up, that's Indian camp there. They haven't got any tent at all. So, the Indian Affairs they give the Indian help in the early days. They come down, one box of 30-30 shells those days, they cost one dollar a box. 22 shells, short about this long, took us a box, they give one box each. They said here, I'll help you. You go out you get moose, go hunting for your family to eat, but him, they got mattress about that high, good bed. That's why Indian say help make good bed. The Indian take some time, they help Indian too warm thin blanket.

1 That's what a whole family, just one sheet. Then after
2 that, now I tell about how the Indian make a living. How I
3 make a living, I'm going to tell story too. They leave some
4 dried meat and they come back to Selkirk. Maybe this area
5 down that green valley. Indian language all that is named
6 there, but you can;t understand my language. Down green
7 valley, white mountain, maybe ten camp, twenty camp go one
8 time. Sometimes they get twelve, fourteen moose, they come
9 back, they sell some dried meat. Selkirk dried meat is for
10 trade for tea, sugar, tobacco and they go back out in the
11 bush in the fall. They all go trapping, all go this, all
12 have one. Now, this time, I go in the trapline, Indian, that
13 area, you go there, and one man go all the time. This why
14 don't go like that. Indian they used to do it, travel here,
15 travel there, they said they give a chance game for grow here,
16 and here, for open land, they used to do. That's what the
17 Indian did before, I know that. Myself, 1950, before and
18 during that I go .. everywhere .. I go up the (?)
19 River. Way up, about fifty miles from here, I used to trap
20 in there, nobody kick. My old people, all in there. And
21 sometime that (?) come down and they go back Selkirk. (Used
22 to be all Indian land, all there, all there -- calling
23 Prospector Mountain now. Indian call them Sheep Mountain, as
24 white man give them name like that. Indian call them 'intth'o'
25 that's Sheep Mountain. That's Sheep Mountain in the Indian
26 language, 'intth'o'. After that, old people, they all get

1 too old. They get tired and sit one place. I see my old
2 man, I hunt for him. He don't get a ration. Then 1950, '40,
3 '47 I think, he get a ration - forty dollar a month he get.
4 My mother young, that's all he get. So they had to work for
5 it. They send me out, I get a moose, I bring them home.
6 Fish and I give them some. After I married and I had wife
7 married 1950 I was poor man. I was married that time.
8 I know money, I work on the boat, I work on steamboat, two
9 hour a day, overtime, I worked hard. I work pretty hard.
10 Day and night I work some time. Three nights in a row. That
11 time I was a young man and I get out and got a few dollars
12 and got married then. After that I go by the Minto. My
13 trapline across the Minto, up in Bear Creek. It tell you
14 right on the map right there who's trapline. Further I get,
15 squirrel for forty cents. One squirrel, forty cents.. after
16 after I dry him, to get enough for my kid to eat. So at
17 fifty below, sixty below, seventy below, I walk into the bush.
18 What I get sometime, I get one rabbit. Sometimes five
19 squirrel. I dry my squirrel for to eat. Sometime after
20 that, Indian Affair, they come around, that time I was chief.
21 I talk about 1958, and I say I need a help here. Three months
22 it colder that year, 1966, and that's why Indian make a
23 living. I swear that by the heart. This (?) Lake back
24 here, that's like the Indian live in early days. That Lake
25 in early days. I just tell you the truth.
26 Down that (?) Lake from all Champagne there to all north, or

1 Burwash, all north. Early days no white man. They used a
2 bow and arrow. No tent, they sleep under a tree, fifty
3 below. Baby was born right under a tree too. I just tell
4 the truth. That's the way the Indian live. They talk about
5 this land here, and white man has said I got the land before
6 Indian. We were here before that. After that (?) Lake,
7 is only way they can get fish from there, (?) Lake,
8 they call it. I said Indian land up there too where spawning
9 fish they go down..... Open mouth, that's
10 where they get it, (?) Lake, they easy to get about
11 that wide, just pick them out there. On the Lake, wintertime,
12 moose, they make a hole with it, and they stick their foot
13 they bite that and they pull them out. Right there they
14 hungry to eat. Lots of people were starving down from Mayo
15 down the Stewart River. All that coming here. Sometime
16 fifty people, hundred people, come over early days. Sometimes
17 fifty, they all starve. Nothing to eat. That's the way
18 Indian spend his life on this earth here, and were way ahead
19 of white man. Now the white man they bring their
20 and the Indian they come up. My auntie, my mother, and he,
21 I guess, him and my grandma, and all son and wife, I forget
22 what her name is that old lady. Anyway Indian call (?)
23 From Sekirk. You know, white man. They buy the commercial
24 licence up to where the fish spawn, you know, White Fish, and
25 the fall. Lots of Indian stay there. One white man come
26 they say get away from here. I buy this one. I buy here, not

1 you. The Indian they stay back. Night time, sometimes white
2 man sleep, they hook em out, the fish in night time. So,
3 this early they come along, him and my grandma, I guess,
4 my grandma and those two sisters, they come along and try
5 to get the fish . He say get out of there.
6 I buy this land here, and this creek here not for you and
7 the fishing... So that old lady said this
8 is not your land, I was born in this country, I was born
9 under the tree, you born outside. You born outside the
10 village, you see. So my grandma said down
11 the creek. So they grab him, and they throw him in the
12 water. They said now, all my.... they throw it down,
13 down below, I guess. Soaking wet and my grandma and two
14 sister they pull the fish out. White man said you bad people.
15 I want told the policeman, and that's in Selkirk. So
16 policeman come up, so they tell him that. Policeman got
17 nothing to say, he says okay then that yours, have yourself,
18 lots of people hungry around here. No more white man going
19 to come here, and they right. No white man come around lake
20 after that. Well, that's all -- I'm going to sing a song,
21 I'm going to sing a Indian song.

(Tries to sing)!

22
23 Canada to they
24 gather, you see.

(Sings again)

.. ask the Indian

1 where they going to go. He goes here and he gets married
2 and he got his home. But he's married here. White man they
3 all the same outside, all over the place. Maybe some of
4 the Americans .. Indian, all of that, all
5 stick together. This Canada the same way. Now I going to
6 sing in Indian language. The first one I'm going to tell you.
7 This is my grandfather country, that mountain, that's
8 on the two leg I guess, the first
9 one (?) Lake and the next one (?) Lake, that's the one
10 I'm talking about see.

11 I love this country, my grand-
12 father country, I don't know what to say. I say it's too
13 bad for you now. Because of that fish, the Indian live on
14 it, what they eat, they raised on it. That's what I singing
15 to. And another one, I singing a song, I going to call it,
16 see this man here, he's come from old mother. His mother my
17 old grandfather, his dad, that's my uncle. He's pretty old,
18 he die. That's my uncle, he listen to my mother. He went
19 over to (?) and he got married I guess, and he bring his
20 family back to the Yukon. He said I bring my family back
21 here. I want to raise up all my grandchild he said. He
22 talking to me. He say you better give back my daughter. I
23 say, okay, thank you. That time I marry his daughter 1950.
24 What I sing, all my friend, especially I'm talking to you,
25 well I said all suns is going down every day and you lose and
26 you gamble here. I can't win. That's what he sing to his wife

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1 you see. His wife cry now behind him there. He play the
2 gamble. Well thank you. That's Tommy McGinty.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
4 much Mr. McGinty. I'm looking forward to reading the
5 "words" to those songs in the official transcript.

6
7 MR. SILVER FOX: I'll translate
8 that song to you. It goes like this:

9 We don't want know pipeline ... (laughter)

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Is this thing
11 going to be on the hit parade?

12 MR. MCGINTY: And if you want
13 to know about Indian story, I can make one for you a way
14 back about a thousand years ago. You can go to Old Crow,
15 you can go to old place, you can hear that story. Same old
16 story. I go by laugh around here.

17 Thank you.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr.
19 McGinty. Yes, sir?

20 MR. TOM TOM: This is Johnny
21 Tom Tom, Pelly Crossing. I came from Champagne, I born in
22 Champagne. I just going to stick up for the youngster, my
23 grandchild. Well, the pipeline going to come through in
24 Canada on Indian ground, Indian man, they going to let the
25 pipeline over. They going to sell million dollars worth of
26 gasoline over the pipeline. Now what I like to know, is

1 Indian going to get benefit from the pipeline. American?

2 The answer you talk loud so I can hear you.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, sir, on the
4 question of benefit, so far as moving American gas from one
5 part of the United States to another, that's true. In terms
6 of benefits to Yukoners, the representative of the pipeline
7 company was indicating a little earlier this afternoon that
8 insofar as communities like this one, which are off the
9 highway are concerned, that the main benefit the company
10 would see would be jobs for people who wanted to work on
11 the pipeline. Either in the construction phase, or after
12 the pipeline is finished, for those with the proper kind of
13 training to work on the -- on what's been described as the
14 operations and maintenance phase. Anyway, after the gas is
15 flowing.

16 MR. TOM TOM: That's good. In
17 the meantime, I like to see this coming before I cash in
18 I don't got long to live. I speak up for the young people
19 here. I come from Champagne, I belong to Champagne. I stay
20 down here in Yukon. This guy you know, he may be going to
21 sing a song.

22 (singing!)

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: The next song is
24 going to be by Mr. Burrell. Does anyone else have a question
25 or a statement, or a song? I'm reluctant to close these
26 proceedings, but I guess the time has come to do that.

1 But let me say this, that if someone would like to add
2 what's already been said this afternoon, it's possible to
3 send along to us in the form of a letter or brief or
4 submission of any kind to our offices in Whitehorse; Alaska
5 Highway Pipeline Inquiry, Lynn Building, L-Y-N-N Building,
6 Whitehorse, and it would then become part of our official
7 record.

8 Then I wanted to say special
9 thanks to Ms. Tom for her, oh there she is, for her very
10 excellent translation services that she performed for us
11 today. We're very much obliged to you. I would like to
12 thank you, Chief Joe, for all the arrangements and the
13 preparation that's gone into this visit. The Board is very
14 impressed by what we see of the hall and the work that's
15 clearly gone into getting the people interested and coming
16 out to let us have the benefit of their views. Special
17 thanks also for those very delicious sandwiches and other
18 refreshments, along with the coffee that was prepared for
19 the people attending this hearing. It's very good to see,
20 particularly in these communities, some distance from the
21 highway, the large number of people that are coming out and
22 coming forward to state their views. So, once again, on
23 behalf of this Board of Inquiry, thank you very much indeed.

24 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED)
25
26

343.093 Alaska Highway
A47F58 Pipeline Inquiry
Vol. 27

AUTHOR

Lysyk Inquiry: Vol. 27

TITLE

June 17, 1977 Pelly Crossing, Y.T.

DATE DUE

BORROWER'S NAME

343.093

A47F58

Vol. 27



ALASKA HIGHWAY PIPELINE INQUIRY

IN THE MATTER OF AN APPLICATION BY FOOTHILLS PIPE LINES (YUKON) LTD. TO THE MINISTER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT FOR A GRANT OF THOSE INTERESTS IN THOSE AREAS OF TERRITORIAL LANDS IN THE YUKON TERRITORY AS MAY BE NECESSARY FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE SAID NATURAL GAS PIPELINE AND THE WORKS AND FACILITIES CONNECTED THEREWITH AND INCIDENTAL THERETO,

AND

IN THE MATTER OF A BOARD OF INQUIRY ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF AN ALASKA HIGHWAY GAS PIPELINE.

BEFORE THE BOARD:

K.M. LYSYK, Esq., Q.C. CHAIRMAN
WILLARD PHELPS, Esq., Q.C. MEMBER
MRS. EDITH BOHMER, Esq., Q.C. MEMBER

P R O C E E D I N G S

VOLUME 28

CARMACKS, Y. T.

JUNE 17 & 18, 1977

COMMUNITY HEARING

343.093
A47F58
Vol. 28

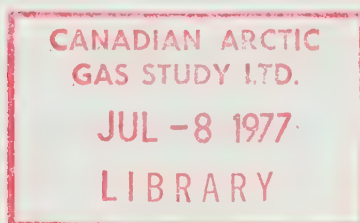
CANADIAN ARCTIC
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343.093
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Vol. 28

1 Carmacks, Yukon Territory

2 June 17th, 1977

3 COMMUNITY HEARING

4 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT)

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and
6 gentlemen, I'd like now to open this community hearing into
7 the Alaska Highway pipeline proposal. I'll take just a few
8 minutes if I may, to say something about who we are and
9 our job and how we're going about trying to do that job.

10 My name is Ken Lysyk and my
11 colleagues on the Board are Edith Bohmer and Willard Phelps,
12 both of whom are Yukoners.

13 With us we have some staff and
14 I won't stop to give you names, but at the end of the table
15 there, the Secretary to the Inquiry and beside her, the
16 Official Reporter and the Technician for reporting and I
17 mention that because here, as with the formal hearings, we
18 keep a complete record of everything that is said to us.
19 For that reason, I'll ask in a few moments when I'm inviting
20 people to come forward to make a statement or to ask a
21 question, that he or she come up to the microphone on the
22 table or the one in the aisle.

23 We have also with us, represen-
24 tatives of the pipeline company that proposes to build a
25 pipeline along the Alaska Highway - Foothills Limited - and
26 if there are questions about company policy or details about

1 construction of the pipeline and so on, I shall probably be
2 asking Mr. Burrell from Foothills Company to try and respond
3 to your questions.

4 All right, with respect to our
5 job, as you'll know, the Government of Canada will be
6 deciding later this summer whether or not to give approval
7 to a pipeline route through Canada to move gas from the
8 Arctic to the lower forty-eight States of the United States.
9 If it chooses not to approve a Canadian route, then
10 presumably, the gas will be moved south by what is often
11 described as the all-American route, that is by pipeline
12 to the south coast of Alaska and from there, in liquid form
13 by tankers to California.

14 If the Government of Canada
15 does approve a Canadian route then the leading contenders
16 for that are the Mackenzie Valley route and the one we're
17 looking at, the Alaska Highway route. The government says
18 it proposes to make its choice between those three main
19 options, that is no Canadian route or one or the other of
20 the two I've mentioned, this August and with that timetable
21 that the government has set for itself, it has directed
22 this Inquiry to submit its report by August 1st.

23 So, basically, our job is to
24 add to the information that will be available to the Federal
25 Government when it goes through that decision-making process
26 in August. As to the kind of information we're to provide,

1 we're asked to report in a preliminary way on social and
2 economic impact of such a pipeline if it were to be built
3 along the Alaska Highway. I say in a preliminary way because
4 the government has stated, stated at the time it was creating
5 this Inquiry, that if it does decide to give approval in
6 principle to the Alaska Highway route, then it will establish
7 a further Inquiry to prepare the final social and economic
8 impact report and to look at or for the purpose of looking
9 at the developing of detailed terms and conditions for such
10 a pipeline.

11 One of the things that we're
12 asked to do as a matter of fact, is to say something about
13 the form that that second stage Inquiry might take and what
14 further studies ought to be undertaken with respect to that
15 second stage of the process. Another very important, per-
16 haps the most important of our job, is to report to the
17 Federal Government on what we've been able to learn about
18 the attitudes of Yukoners to the proposed pipeline. That
19 is what these community hearings are all about.

20 We have completed our series of
21 hearings in the highway communities and now, most of the
22 off-highway communities as well. After today, we have --
23 and tomorrow -- here in Carmacks, we have only Carcross and
24 Old Crow to visit to complete our round of seventeen
25 communities in the Yukon. We have also the second phase of
26 the formal hearings which will recommence in Whitehorse

1 later this month, a week Monday, and there will be three
2 weeks of those formal hearings.

3 So I think that's about all I
4 have to say by way of preliminary remarks. As I said, it's
5 very important that we hear from as many people as possible.
6 We've been very gratified to see what good attendance we
7 got in the highway communities and also in the off-highway
8 communities. Not only good attendance at the meetings, but
9 also a high degree of participation.

10 Now, if I may, I'd like to
11 invite anyone who wishes to do so, to come forward and make
12 a statement or ask a question about the proposal to construct
13 a pipeline.

14 I should perhaps have added,
15 that we like the community hearings to be as informal as
16 possible. I've explained the reason for the microphones.
17 We do keep a record of everything that is said. I hope you
18 won't find those and the bright lights and the cameras at
19 all intimidating. It's not at all necessary to have a
20 formal statement or a prepared statement. We'd be very
21 pleased to get your expressions of opinion, however spon-
22 taneous, however brief they might be. I'll ask sir as I
23 will ask everyone else if I may sir, for our record, to
24 begin by giving your name.

25 MR. ALTON: Sten Alton. There
26 is one thing in your favour, you've got more people here

1 tonight than we usually get at the community club. At
2 least you've got a quorum.

3 I've very little to say, actually,
4 because I can't say anything original. It's all been said
5 before. This is your last place, except for two that you've
6 just mentioned, but I am in favour of the pipeline going
7 through. I believe in progress. I think this will be in
8 progress. I think this will get the benefits from the
9 progress that the pipeline will be -- there are some problems
10 okay, but let's identify the problems and let's tackle them.
11 There's plenty of people that get up to do that and I don't
12 see too many problems with regard to that.

13 I had one lady talk about the
14 problem with the teenage daughters for example. Well, we've
15 got teenage daughters in Carmacks. We've got the same
16 problem, we still haven't got a pipeline. That's with us
17 all the time.

18 With regard to the environment
19 people, you know, when you fly over this vast land and you
20 just look down, the ribbon of land that a pipeline is likely
21 to take, shouldn't do anything, bird, animal, fish or fowl
22 anyhow. That's the way I see it.

23 Some of the benefits that I hope
24 we derive from this, the tax dollar, the taxes to be local
25 -- the Yukon Territorial Government, the Yukon, we should
26 be able to get a little back in Carmacks in that at the

Mr. S. Alton
Reverend Watts

1 moment, we pay thirty dollars for one channel TV. Let's
2 assume we might get that free. Some of the movies that you
3 see on the TV that we get, they were shown on the TV two
4 years ago. Some of the movies that we get in Carmacks were
5 shown on the TV two years ago.

6 I do feel that these are little
7 incidental things that Carmacks will gain by it. I've only
8 one rider to say that if the pipeline does come through
9 eventually, let it come as close to Carmacks as it can and
10 put a T-piece in the coal mines so we can get the benefit
11 there. Thank you.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
13 much, Mr. Alton, for coming forward. Yes sir?

14 REVEREND WATTS: Reverend John
15 Watts. I feel that the findings of Justice Tom Berger's
16 report certainly has relevance to this Inquiry upon the
17 Alcan route or any other route, although I'm certain --
18 uncertain as to how long the delay should be before con-
19 struction of these routes for pipelines could take place,
20 were the pipelines to take place.

21 Justice Berger in his report
22 says that some of the concerns of our wildlife wilderness
23 and engineering and construction, that led me to eject the
24 corridor across the northern Yukon, do not appear to apply
25 in the case of the Alaska Highway route. It is a route with
26 an established infrastructure, but he says that he is not in

1 a position to endorse such a route. An assessment of social
2 and economic impact must still be made and native land
3 claims have not been settled.

4 This latter I feel, is the crux
5 of the issue. That reasonable time must be set for that
6 settlement of land claims. Probably a few years anyway
7 would be needed. All through the Berger Report, I was
8 constantly struck by the desire of the native people to
9 rediscover themselves as a people first, before any pipeline
10 takes place.

11 There has certainly been fears
12 expressed along the Alaska Highway during these Inquiries
13 about further destructing the native peoples way of life.
14 The people in many instances, wish to build up their own
15 cultural background, their own economic base on which they
16 can always fall back, prior to a further impact made upon
17 them. In this case, a pipeline. Together today for our
18 children tomorrow, is a basis for the native land claims of
19 the Yukon.

20 In that statement, there is
21 repudiation of any money benefit, rather the native people
22 want to be given a little time in which they will be able
23 to determine their own lives before any new southern-based
24 industry is upon them. Obviously, the construction of a
25 pipeline now, whether -- will bring in with it, considerable
26 development and much manpower, further impeding upon this

Reverend Watts
Mr. H. Tracey

3238

1 desire of the native people for self-determination.

2 In their land claims statement,
3 they desire to build their own strength up again and their
4 own identity through education and development of their own
5 industries first, so they will be prepared. Assimilation
6 of the native people has been a policy of the past with bad
7 results as we can see throughout this territory. Their
8 increasing dependency upon white culture has not in any
9 way enhanced them, but made them weaker. Their position
10 surely is different with regard to the people who have
11 emigrated to this country. The latter chose to do so, but
12 the natives were already here and have been forced to submit
13 to our way of life.

14 The Fathers of Confederation
15 realizing this, provided in the Constitution of Canada, that
16 the Parliament of Canada should protect the natives of our
17 country. There was no such provision in the Constitution
18 for any other people, apart from the native people.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
20 much Reverend Watts for that submission. Can I ask if
21 someone else now would like to come forward and express an
22 opinion or ask a question?

23 MR. TRACEY: My name is Howard
24 Tracey. I'd like to say that I'm in favour of the pipeline.
25 We reached a stage in our economy in the Yukon Territory
26 right now where we're stagnant. We need more power. We need

1 more mines to develop and the mines can't develop without
2 power. If the pipeline was to go ahead, we could start
3 building a power dam within a year or two and we would get
4 our whole economy moving again.

5 We hear a lot of things about
6 the destruction of the native culture. I've never heard
7 any of the submissions yet, say exactly what the native
8 culture is. I would like somebody to come up here and say
9 what the culture is that we are destroying. What is the
10 culture that they want? Do they want to go back to the
11 days when they had to have twelve children to have one live
12 or where they were an old man of twenty-five? I'd just
13 like to know just exactly what culture they want and I
14 would suspect that the biggest part of the culture they
15 want, was brought here by the whiteman.

16 I'm all for land claims. I
17 think they have some things that should be settled. They
18 have rights, but I do not agree that we are totally destroy-
19 the Indian culture. I think that they are benefiting by it
20 and I think we can all benefit by it. That's all I have
21 to say at present.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
23 very much, Mr. Tracey, for coming forward and making those
24 comments. Can I ask if someone else please would like to
25 give us the benefit of his or her view about the pipeline?

26 Just let me say again, please

1 don't hesitate to come up, simply because you don't have
2 a prepared statement. I'm just wondering, Reverend Watts,
3 you mentioned a couple of points that are most interesting
4 and I just wondered if you'd care to elaborate a bit.

5 You mentioned allowing time for
6 the local economic base to be developed and I'm wondering
7 if you see that happening now or whether this is something
8 that you look forward to happening in the future?

9 REVEREND WATTS: Well, I think
10 if we begin now, yes. I think it is beginning now, but I
11 think it has to be given more time. I think the people are
12 beginning to build this up, but I feel it still needs more
13 time if they can do this.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: I wonder if I
15 might ask what sort of things you would see happening in
16 Carmacks, to strengthen the local economy on an economic
17 base.

18 REVEREND WATTS: There is at
19 present, an outlet for handicraft business on the other
20 side of the river. I haven't been here very long, so I
21 can't elaborate on this too much. I've only been here since
22 October, but I'm sure that the native people are interested
23 in developing this kind of thing and other things, so they
24 have some other industry to fall back on.

25 I don't think that the pipeline
26 should be the only thing to fall back on, that they have

1 something else as well, something which they operate
2 themselves. Mr. Berger brings this out pretty strongly in
3 his report, that they must be allowed this ability to
4 manage their own affairs so they will not be -- so they
5 will be made stronger as it were.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: I certainly
7 don't question that. It's just as a matter of information
8 and interest because I would think different communities
9 would have different ways of approaching the development
10 of the local economy and I just wondered what was underway
11 in Carmacks or what might be expected to be underway in
12 Carmacks in the reasonably near future, in terms of
13 diversifying the local economy.

14 REVEREND WATTS: I wouldn't be
15 able to say too much. I've only been here since in October
16 and I wouldn't like to be an authority on this, at this
17 point.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I
19 appreciate that. Thank you. Can I ask if someone else
20 would like to come forward to state a view or ask a
21 question. I'll just mention that we are going to be meeting
22 again tomorrow morning. Not here, but I'm not sure if I
23 know the name of the hall in the Indian village, but anyway,
24 that's where we'll be, starting at 10:00 in the morning.

25 Let me mention secondly, that
26 anyone who has offered a comment here and wants to add to

1 it or who has not spoken here but does have an afterthought
2 that he or she would like to pass along. That can be done
3 by dropping us a line at our offices in Whitehorse. Alaska
4 Highway Pipeline Inquiry, Lynn Building L-Y-N-N Building,
5 Whitehorse. We'd be very pleased to receive written
6 submissions or letters and those of course, would become
7 part of our formal record. Yes sir?

8 MR. TRACEY: May I ask why you
9 have an Inquiry in each village, in an Indian community and
10 in the white community, instead of having one meeting in
11 each community? I think that this two meetings is leading
12 to divisiveness. We have an awful lot of divisiveness now
13 in the Yukon Territory, without having a meeting for the
14 native people and a meeting for the white people. Why
15 can't we just have one meeting?

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: The object in
17 that, I may say that when our staff was setting up the
18 schedule for these hearings, they were in contact I think,
19 without exception, with each of the communities and tried
20 to respond to local request.

21 The objective -- the main
22 objective I guess, is to try and have things set up in
23 such a way that we get the maximum number of people coming
24 forward to attend or to express a view and the advice that
25 we've got from several communities was that that could be
26 better achieved by having two meetings in two locations

1 within the community, rather than in a single place.

2 I guess additionally, I should
3 say, it's rather difficult from the staff point of view, if
4 there are two possible locations and one were singled out
5 as the meeting place to avoid disappointing those that
6 would have preferred it to be in the other hall. Now, in
7 particular, in the last two or three communities because
8 remarks along the same lines as you made, have been made
9 elsewhere, in that it raises, you know, a perfectly good
10 question, but we have had I understand, requests from the
11 local Band Chiefs in each of those cases for having one
12 part of the hearings in the community scheduled for the
13 Band hall.

14 When that happens, our staff,
15 and I may say so I think rightly, has felt that that
16 request ought not to be refused. But I should also say that
17 in a number of the communities where we've had that kind of
18 twin hearing, we've been very pleased to see that there is
19 a good representation from both the native and non-native
20 members of the community in both halls. In that sense, I
21 think far from being divisive in these communities, that
22 perhaps it's been a positive type of development.

23 Okay, could I ask if anyone
24 else has a comment to make or would like to ask a question?
25 I guess we didn't really expect to get off work so early
26 this evening, but maybe I can just issue a last call because

1 if someone else does have a comment to make this evening,
2 of course, we'd be delighted to receive that right now.
3 If not, there will be another chance tomorrow morning as I've
4 just explained.

5 Okay, if no one else has something
6 to say to us tonight, in that case, we'll stand adjourned
7 until 10:00 in the morning in the other hall.

8 (PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).
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1 Carmacks, Yukon Territory

2 June 18th, 1977

3 COMMUNITY HEARING

4 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED PURSUANT TO ADJOURNMENT).

5 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right ladies
6 and gentlemen, I wonder if I might resume the proceedings,
7 these Carmacks hearings. As you know, we opened the pro-
8 ceedings yesterday evening.

9 In a moment, I'll make just a
10 few remarks for the benefit of those who weren't at the
11 other meeting last evening, just introduce the Board and
12 tell you a little bit about how we're going about our job
13 and what our task is, but before doing that, I'd like to
14 ask Mr. David Joe who represents the Council for Yukon
15 Indians, to make a couple of introductions.

16 MR. JOE: Thank you Mr.
17 Chairman. On my left is the Chief of the Carmacks Indian
18 Band, Max Skookum. Behind Max is one of the Councillors for
19 Carmacks Indian Band, Happy Skookum, and again performing the
20 translation for this morning's proceedings is on my right,
21 Miss Gertie Tom and I believe that concludes the introductions.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
23 much Mr. Joe. I'm very pleased to see Miss Tom here to
24 assist us again. She did such an 'excellent job yesterday
25 at Pelly Crossing and I should explain on the translation,
26 she will be translating as required from an Indian language

1 to English, but not the other way, so that when I give a
2 few remarks now and so on, I won't stop for a translation.

3 All right, just a few words then.
4 If I might first introduce the members of the Board. I see
5 some of the work has been done already with the name cards,
6 obviously very well organized here.

7 Anyway, my name is Ken Lysyk and
8 the other members of the Board are Edie Bohmer and Willard
9 Phelps, both of whom are Yukoners. Over here, we have at
10 the end of the table, the Secretary to the Inquiry, and
11 beside her the Official Reporter, talking into that funny
12 looking mask and beside her the Technician.

13 Now, I mention the Official
14 Reporters because at the community hearings as well as the
15 formal hearings, we keep a complete record of everything
16 that is said, so for that reason, I'll ask -- when I ask
17 in a few moments for someone to give a statement or to ask
18 a question, I will ask that they either come up to the
19 microphone on the table or use the one there towards the
20 back of the room.

21 You notice also some representa-
22 tives from CBC and the Press. We have also with us,
23 representatives of the Foothills Pipe Line Company, which
24 is the company that proposes to build a pipeline along the
25 Alaska Highway and on questions of company policy or
26 details about what's involved in building the pipeline, I

1 shall probably be asking Mr. Burrell of Foothills Company to
2 try and answer any questions that may be asked.

3 Just in a moment sir. I'm just
4 going to make a few remarks and then invite anyone to ask
5 a question or make a statement.

6 As to what our job is, as you'll
7 know, the Government of Canada says that it wants to decide
8 whether or not it should approve a pipeline route through
9 Canada to move gas from the Arctic to the lower forty-eight
10 States of the United States. If it says no, then of course,
11 the option open to the United States is to move the gas by
12 what is sometimes described as the all-American route, that
13 is by a pipeline from the north coast to the south coast of
14 Alaska and from there, by tanker ships to move the gas in
15 liquid form to California, at which point it is reconverted
16 to gas and distributed.

17 If the Government of Canada is
18 prepared to approve a route through Canada, then the two
19 principal options are the Mackenzie Valley route or the
20 route we're looking at, the Alaska Highway route. The
21 government says it proposes to make the decision in principle
22 between those three main options, one or other of the two
23 Canadian routes or no Canadian route, this August.

24 With that timetable that the
25 Federal Government has set for itself, it has directed this
26 Inquiry to submit its report by the first of August, so our

1 function, what our job is, is to add to the information
2 available to the government to assist it in making that
3 decision in principle, in going through the decision-making
4 process in August.

5 Now as you'll know, the government
6 has other sources of information. It's received the first
7 volume of the Berger Report and will be looking to receive
8 a second volume dealing with terms and conditions fairly
9 shortly. It will be getting very soon, a report from the
10 National Energy Board, the beginning of next month we under-
11 stand. It will be getting in addition to the report from
12 this Board, it will be getting a report from an Environmental
13 Panel which is also conducting hearings in the communities
14 along the Alaska Highway and that report also is to be
15 submitted by the first of August.

16 Now as to our place in the whole
17 scheme of things, we're asked first to submit a preliminary
18 report to the Federal Government on social and economic
19 impact. What the results would be, what the effects would
20 be of constructing a pipeline along the Alaska Highway.
21 Economic effects in terms of employment and effect on prices
22 and that sort of thing. Social effects in terms of what it
23 might -- what the results might be insofar as the communities
24 are concerned, the local culture and this sort of thing;
25 effect on the way of life, if I might put it that way.

26 So, we're to submit a preliminary

report. The government said at the time that it established this Inquiry, that if, when it makes its choice amongst those options that I mentioned, if it gives approval in principle to the Alaska Highway route, then there will be a further Inquiry established to develop the final report on social and economic impact and will also look to the development of detailed terms and conditions for such a pipeline.

So that part might refer to as the second-stage Inquiry. Our job is not to develop the detailed terms and conditions. Our job is to try and identify the main issues, the main concerns that people have about constructing such a pipeline at all and of course, to listen to any suggestions that might be made to us as to way or ways that some of the problems that would be caused by constructing such a pipeline, might either be prevented or at least kept to a minimum.

So that's one part of our job. I've referred to the second stage of the Inquiry, what might happen after August, if the government chooses this route, the Alaska Highway route. We're also to say something about what form that Inquiry might take and what further studies, what further work should be done for the benefit of that second stage Inquiry.

Now, another extremely important part of our job and possibly the most important part of our

1 job is to report to the government on what we've been able
2 to learn about the opinions of Yukoners to the proposal to
3 build a pipeline along the Alaska Highway. That's what
4 these community hearings are really all about, to obtain
5 views as to what the people think as to what's good about
6 such a project, what's not so good, and as I was saying a
7 few minutes ago, some of the things that might be done so
8 that the harmful effects - the negative effects might be
9 kept to a minimum if not prevented if certain courses of
10 action were to be followed.

11 So that's generally what our job
12 is. Let me say too, that we like to keep these community
13 hearings as informal as possible. They're different from
14 the formal hearings that go on in Whitehorse. We met in
15 Whitehorse initially for a little over a week and a half,
16 when we started this whole process, towards just before the
17 middle of May. We start up again there on a week from
18 Monday with an additional three weeks of formal hearings.
19 Those hearings are conducted with a lot of lawyers present
20 and cross-examination of witnesses and all the rest of it.

21 In the community hearings, we
22 don't have that kind of questioning the witnesses or cross-
23 examination. A Board member or someone else may see if some-
24 one who is making a statement would like to answer a question
25 but we don't have the kind of formal cross-examination that
26 goes on at the Whitehorse hearings. So what I want to say

1 is that it's not at all necessary in order to make your
2 views known, to come with a prepared statement or a brief.

3 Our object is to hear from as
4 many people as possible and to try and get the best basis
5 for reporting to the government on what the people here in
6 the Yukon think about such a pipeline.

7 So I think that's all I have to
8 say. Let me say now, Chief Skookum, we much appreciate the
9 arrangements that have been made for having this part of
10 our hearings in Carmacks, held at this location, and the
11 preparation that has been made. I understand that this
12 building isn't going to last an awful lot longer and that
13 in fact, demolition of the building was postponed so that
14 we could have the hearing here. For that and other things,
15 we much appreciate the co-operation that you and other
16 members of the Council and the Band have given to these
17 hearings.

18 May I ask whether anyone here --
19 perhaps Chief, you yourself would like to make opening
20 remarks or if you prefer, I'll just throw the floor open to
21 see if someone else would like to speak.

22 CHIEF SKOOKUM: Thank you.
23 First I'd like to ask a question. How this pipeline going
24 to work you know, what kind of gas, what kind of oil it is.
25 That's what I'd like to know.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, I

1 might say it's a gas pipeline only. I'll just make two or
2 three comments and then if you'd like more detail, I think
3 I'll ask Mr. Burrell from the pipeline company to speak to
4 it.

5
6 It's a gas pipeline only to move
7 natural gas, not gasoline, but natural gas. It's lighter
8 than air. It will move -- the pipeline will be buried
9 throughout the route. The pipeline will be forty-eight
10 inches in diameter. On the route generally, it would go from
11 Prudhoe Bay in Alaska, down to Fairbanks and from there on,
12 follow generally along the Alaska Highway, right through the
13 Yukon and then down through British Columbia and Alberta and
14 then branch off.

15 That's in very general terms,
16 what is involved. The construction of the pipeline, the
17 company says, would take something like three years. It
18 would take in the construction period, in the peak periods
19 of employment - the heavy periods of construction, something
20 like twenty-three hundred employees to work on the pipeline.

21 After the construction is com-
22 pleted and the gas is moving through the pipeline, it would
23 be something like a hundred and ninety pipeline employees in
24 the Yukon, about a hundred of those would be in Whitehorse
25 and then the rest of them would be at four different points
26 - twenty-two employees each in four different points in the
Yukon.

1 Now, that's very general terms
2 and please, if you'd like to follow up with more detailed
3 questions --

4 CHIEF SKOOKUM: Yeah, I'd like
5 know how they're going to use this gas, how it's going to
6 come out.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Generally speaking,
8 it would move American gas from one part of the United
9 States, from Alaska to the lower forty-eight States of the
10 United States. The gas would not be used in Canada with
11 one exception. The pipeline company says that for those
12 communities on the highway, that they would be prepared to
13 make natural gas available for use in those communities, if
14 they can get approval to put in the same amount of gas in
15 the pipe in Alberta, so that the total amount of gas expor-
16 ted to the lower forty-eight States would be the same as
17 the amount that went in the front end of the pipeline in
18 Alaska.

19 CHIEF SKOOKUM: In other words,
20 any danger for animals and things like that and the people?

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: In terms of
22 risk, I think maybe that's a point Mr. Burrell, that I
23 might ask you to make a few comments. It's a general
24 question as to risk, I guess, specifically to animals, but
25 you might like to talk about any other risks that the
26 company sees in such a pipeline.

1 MR. BURRELL: Just for clari-
2 fication for my purposes, is the question about leaks from
3 the pipeline, is that what --

4 VOICE: I think that's what
5 he's referring to, yes.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Is that it
7 primarily Chief, the risk that would be caused to animals and
8 so on, if there is a break in the pipeline and leakage? Yes.

9 MR. BURRELL: Well, a pipeline
10 is a very safe installation. Breaks do occur from time to
11 time, but they're very infrequent. Alberta Gas Trunk Line
12 in Alberta have been operating now for twenty years and they
13 have had something in the order of thirteen pipeline breaks
14 in that period, but they've all been on very small pipe.

15 On large diameter pipe, which we
16 will be installing, Alberta Gas Trunk Line has had such
17 large diameter pipe in service for -- since the early
18 1960's, that's thirty-six inch and larger. They've had it
19 in service since the early 60's and they have never
20 experienced a pipeline failure in the large diameter pipe.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: I just want to
22 make sure it gets on the record sir, in case it wasn't
23 picked up here. If I heard the question correctly, is what
24 happens if the break occurs in discontinuous permafrost?
25 Okay, can I just ask your name also to keep the record --

26 MR. FAIRCLOUGH: Ted Fairclough.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ted Fairclough.

2 MR. BURRELL: There has been a
3 lot of experimental work done on installing pipelines in
4 permafrost and the experts tell us that they don't expect
5 any more additional problems in installing a pipeline in
6 permafrost than they would in other areas. We would expect
7 that the safety records that we would have, would be the
8 same as is being experienced in the pipeline industry now.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: And the amount
10 of pressure, Mr. Burrell, just to make sure it gets on the
11 record.

12 MR. BURRELL: He is correct, it
13 is the maximum operating pressure of the pipeline is twelve
14 hundred and sixty pounds per square inch and that is
15 established based upon a code that has been approved by
16 the Government of Canada, the National Energy Board, so it
17 is designed according to code.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right sir,
19 I'll just try and repeat your question generally for the
20 record and then if I can later, perhaps get you to move to
21 one of the microphones to make sure we get it. Your
22 question generally is, what happens if there is an earth-
23 quake that breaks the pipe and gas under this high pressure
24 escapes and what the consequences would be, is that correct?
25 Could I also ask you your name for the record?

26 MR. BLACKJACK: Roddy Blackjack.

1 MR. CHAIRMAN: Would you like
2 to speak to the earthquake risk and what does happen when
3 gas --

4 MR. BURRELL: Well, along the
5 present alignment, as proposed, there is one area, the
6 Shakwak area where there has been -- there is evidence that
7 there has been movement of the earth, but it's been so long
8 ago that the experts right now are unable to really determine
9 at what time that occurred, but the design in that area for
10 the pipeline is such that it's a special design so that the
11 pipeline, if there is any earth movement at all, the pipe-
12 line can move, it is flexible, it can move to overcome any
13 problems in this area. But if in fact, the pipeline did
14 break, we wouldn't expect that it would, but if it did
15 break, we have installed valves on either side of the area
16 so that if the pipeline broke and gas went into the atmos-
17 phere, the valves would close and stop any more flow of gas
18 to the atmosphere.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Chief
20 Skookum, did you have any other questions as a result of that
21 or on other matters?

22 CHIEF SKOOKUM: Yes. I have
23 Clyde Blackjack here, my Council, he say something on it
24 too.

25 MR. BLACKJACK: I'm Clyde
26 Blackjack from Carmacks right here, working for the CYI too.

Mr. C. Blackjack
Mr. J. Burrell

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1 I just want to know how long the job is going to last on
2 the pipeline and how long it last when the -- like for say,
3 how many miles a day do they go, or the pipelines, and how
4 many people do they hire from this, outsiders from the
5 Alaska Highway, like village, like down this way and then
6 how long do they take to train for the project? That's all.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
8 sir. I'm going to ask Mr. Burrell to respond to those
9 questions please. The construction period generally, the
10 company says, would be about three years and I understand
11 it.

12 Now, the other questions I've
13 noted Mr. Burrell, how many miles a day, how many people
14 would be hired from the Yukon and how long would be
15 necessary to train for employment on the project.

16 MR. BURRELL: The Construction
17 Department of Foothills has told me that they would expect
18 to average about a mile to a mile and a half a day of con-
19 struction. As far as how many people would be hired from
20 the Yukon, in the construction phase as Dean Lysyk said,
21 the peak requirements are approximately twenty-three hundred
22 in the summer of 1980 and on either side of that, '79 and
23 '81, it would be something less than that.

24 We've estimated that about
25 sixty per cent of those jobs could be filled by people
26 without previous pipeline experience. That's somewhere in

1 the neighbourhood of twelve hundred or perhaps a little
2 more than that, so that number of jobs could be available
3 to Yukoners. Now, as to how many would be filled by
4 Yukoners, I really don't know. It would depend upon whether
5 the Yukoners were actually interested in taking the jobs,
6 but that potential is there. We would think that in actual
7 fact, something less than that number would actually be
8 filled by Yukoners because as I say, maybe not everybody
9 would want to take those jobs.

10 In the operations phase, there
11 are a hundred and ninety jobs in the Yukon. We would
12 expect that about half of those could be filled by Yukoners
13 that don't have previous pipeline experience, but it would
14 require training and our company has had assurances from
15 Alberta Gas Trunk Line and Westcoast that they will provide
16 the training positions necessary to provide training to
17 the Yukoners so that when the pipeline becomes operational,
18 Yukoners can come and fill those skill positions.

19 Now, so far as to how long it
20 would take to train, it would really depend on the back-
21 ground of the people that were hired, but it could be two
22 years, perhaps a little longer, depending on what trade
23 they got into, but perhaps less than that, depending upon
24 the background.

25 We have a training program now,
26 that has been training northerners for some seven years and

1 northerners have become technicians; one has become a
2 welder, control operators and so on, and approximately
3 ninety per cent of those training positions that are --
4 where trainees are being trained, are in fact, filled by
5 native people.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Does that answer
7 your question sir, or are there any --

8 MR. BLACKJACK: Yes, except, a
9 little bit of it and the only reason why I said that, how
10 long it takes to train because it's not only going to be
11 trained for one thing. It's going to be training for a
12 lot of other things, so that, like in the village here,
13 we have so many projects for ourselves and then we'll be
14 training on a different thing again. See, well I say that's
15 the only way to do, is to hold up the pipeline for a little
16 while, just to get the people trained and then to build
17 up their village too. Lots of other things we're behind
18 with.

19 It probably takes about say,
20 more than six, seven years anyway, to get the training and
21 everything settled. Takes that much -- maybe take more
22 than that. The only reason I said that -- to hold up the
23 pipeline so we can have a chance to work in there too our-
24 selves, otherwise we're not going to be working there.
25 They'll be working by themselves. So we -- nobody ever
26 take any training for that at all in this Yukon here for

Mr. J. Burrell
Mr. T. Fairclough

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I think
Burrell is indicating he has a comment to add. It's
training aspect?

MR. BURRELL: Yes. The training
that was mentioning was for the operations phase and
of the long term jobs that would be available from
the pipeline, but as far as the construction phase is
concerned, the training period would be relatively short
for the jobs that I said could be available to people with
pipeline experience.

They could receive the necessary
training to fill these jobs in a very short time. It's
for long term permanent jobs where the training would take
a much shorter period of time that I was referring to previously.

MR. FAIRCLOUGH: Would the
pipeline running through the Yukon, put a rise on the
cost of consumer goods and house rental et cetera, as it
would in Alaska?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I'm sorry, was
that the question or -- as to whether that would happen?

MR. FAIRCLOUGH: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We've been hearing
a great deal of concern in the hearings as to what could
be expected in terms of inflationary effects. I think most
people are aware generally, of what happened in Alaska and

1 are asking themselves that very same question. The pipe-
2 line company takes a position that such effects with
3 proper planning would not be that serious.

4 Other people involved in the
5 hearings take quite a different view. If you like, I could
6 call on Mr. Burrell to speak to that, but it's very much
7 the subject of debate. I don't think anybody denies, in
8 my recollection of the hearing, that there would be some
9 pressure on prices, but how serious it would be, is very
10 much a judgment call.

11 I hesitate to interrupt, but we
12 would very much like to have your comments on the record.

13 Would you mind just moving over to the microphone? The
14 microphone lifts off the stand. The alternative would be
15 to take it off and pass it along.

16 MR. BLACKJACK: Ladies and
17 gentlemen, now I want to find out -- I want to see that
18 seven stations across Yukon from border to border and
19 compressor. You said forty-eight inches and twelve hundred
20 and sixty PSI. That's why I want to ask you one more
21 question.

22 Do you know what's going to
23 happen? Everything, you know, how much per inch square
24 that PSI?

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: Pounds per
26 square inch?

1 MR. BLACKJACK: Right. That's
2 why I want to ask a question.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Burrell
4 indicated the figure you mentioned was the correct one, the
5 twelve hundred and sixty.

6 MR. BLACKJACK: Right. I didn't
7 study that book and I see that map... I still got
8 it out there, got it from my place, a CYI Map, I still got
9 it out there, so maybe I should get it and put it on the
10 wall so we can study that map, until we say yes or no.
11 Ladies and gentlemen, that's all. I want to get that map.
12 -- Chief.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you sir.
14 I don't suppose Mr. Burrell, that you have a map that could
15 be put up in the course of the morning or could be laid out
16 on the table or something for anyone who hasn't yet seen it?
17 We'll arrange when we take the coffee break, to have the
18 map either put up on the wall or laid out on the table, so
19 that anyone who wants to, can come up and look at it and
20 perhaps Mr. Burrell could be available to explain just
21 where the facilities would be. Thank you very much sir.

22 Can I ask -- yes sir, Mr.
23 Blackjack?

24 MR. BLACKJACK: I don't think
25 we should look at that map because you can't make anything
26 out of it anyway. I've been looking at the map all my life

1 there and don't know what to do with it. So many creeks
2 and little lakes in it.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: We'll see that
4 it's available and those who want to have a glance at it
5 can, and those who think it's a waste of time can ignore
6 it. Can I ask if someone else now would like -- Mr.
7 Blackjack, do you have any further questions or comments at
8 this time? If you prefer to stand, I think the microphone
9 comes out of the stand so you won't have to bend over.

10 MR. JONATHAN: I'd like to
11 say a few words what I've been steady -- not steady, but
12 first, my name. Stanley Jonathan.

13 I was kind of studying-- radio
14 and TV and go there and there, the Indian people, since
15 last three years. It's not my job, but I just listen.
16 Pick it up from them. What the thing, some Indian says, oh,
17 we got trouble. We'd like gas, eh? Another way, they said
18 no, so I had something to write down here last night what
19 I was thinking of it. I had it in my pocket. I'm gonna
20 copy this.

21 Now, I'm going to start with it.
22 But not only me. I heard that from lots of people there.
23 We do not want any pipeline until the land claims are
24 settled and there must be plenty of time before any pipeline
25 for the Indian people become strong first. You know what
26 that means, strong? To get energy and to understand it good

1 and to start something for ourself. Now, we do not want
2 a lot of development and a lot of the people coming in
3 building in construction until we have a strong way of
4 life for ourself.

5 Give us a chance, start something
6 for ourself. It could be building construction, some other
7 thing - machinery, to work at it, operate cat, operate
8 machine like the white people do. The white people don't
9 give the Indian a chance to operate in anything what the
10 whiteman do around here. They always give themselves a
11 chance. I know, I've been working with the Indians and
12 whiteman both. I used to work with a lot of Indian boys
13 too. The first thing they do, you know what, they give
14 them pick and a shovel. Okay you dig this gravel here four
15 feet down or some Indian boy they don't want that, eh? The
16 first chance to get paid, they quit.

17 I hear that lots of whiteman
18 said, Indian boy first paid had to get drunk and quit. See,
19 that's wrong. I know, exactly. Myself, the job I don't
20 want it. I'm sure I'm going to quit. See, those -- I have
21 to work just because to support my family, just leave it
22 out. I'm fifty-seven years old now. I'm still strong and
23 work. Where's the money? See this, our man work steady
24 huh? Maybe a little bit old time, no money coming, no
25 steady job. Now, another thing I'm going to say. Now,
26 where I at now. Building construction. So that we do not

1 just have a -- depend on the pipeline. The pipeline will
2 be bringing lot of gas, and we want a say too.

3 We want to depend on ourselves
4 more, for we do not want the pipeline to be a weight on us.
5 Make ourself more for us. Making people drink more, making
6 people feel lost, not knowing where they are going. We
7 want to feel we have a real -- no, 'scuse me. Excuse me,
8 but I had to follow-up a little bit, I got mixed up here.

9 Okay, we start again. We want
10 to feel we have a real share in this future. If the pipe-
11 line starting, Indians should have jobs too. Give them a
12 chance to operate machines, that's clear now? Everybody
13 understand? If nobody don't understand me, if somebody
14 could tell --

15 VOICE: We understand you --

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jonathan,
17 I wonder if I could just ask you a question or two, because
18 this is an interesting area of employment or you know, if
19 you prefer not to answer it, maybe someone else that comes
20 on later would, but I'm wondering if you could tell us
21 about how many people work on the coal operation here and
22 what kinds of jobs those are. The coal mining.

23 MR. JONATHAN: Coal mining.

24 Well, I don't know but maybe Clyde Blackjack, they didn't
25 work there. And I been work for two years. While I was
26 there, there was just labour under the ground. I was on all

1 kinds of jobs when I was there. See, there's mining
2 helpers and camera. They haven't got no machine in there.
3 Just shovels and picks that's all.

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: That's what I was
5 going to -- that's what I wanted to know, whether there
6 was machinery, the extent to which machinery was involved.

7 MR. JONATHAN: There's no
8 machines there. You've got to have a muscle to work there.
9 There's lots of white guys tried and they only last long
10 enough to make money to get away from there. They say
11 that's dirty job, too much hard work, no machine, but
12 Indian, they don't say nothing for themselves, because they're
13 scared to talk, like me. I can't talk. I'm ashamed to
14 talk among the white people.

15 MR. CHAIRMAN: If I may so,
16 you're doing a very good job sir.

17 MR. JONATHAN: While I was
18 burn up, I got to say something huh? The only job
19 the Indian steady there because it's hard job. Dirty; you
20 come out of there and take a long time to wash that coal
21 off on your skin. One time, they had skin rash over there
22 because they'd been washed too much. Say, that whiteman
23 don't want that disease, skin rash. That's why they quit,
24 they just give them jobs outside, maybe one or two white-
25 man work over there.

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, that was

1 -- the only other question I had listening to you deliver
2 that very good statement, is when you're talking about
3 training to operate machines. Are you thinking particularly
4 of on-the-job training instead of some kind of training
5 that involves technical school or something of that nature?

6 MR. JONATHAN: Yeah, there's
7 a lot of Indian boys around here. They're already trained.
8 They've been through the school and some of them there are
9 grade twelve -- from ten to twelve -- all the boys around
10 here, and they go to vocational schools; Catskinner, drag
11 line, truck driver, electrician, surveyor, and when they
12 come back here, they don't give them a job.

13 Something is not fair for me,
14 the other day I look at it on the road there. It's okay
15 this white lady hard up there is getting on the job than
16 a man job. She just step over there, got a surveyor job, the
17 girl. They've been working hotel there, waiter. She's not
18 hard up for job. There's lots of Indian, lots of white
19 boys around here and lot of them down the road there
20 looking for a job. They need the job. Not the woman who
21 worked, wash dishes and got a job there and just stepped
22 over there and go to work on surveyor, on the road.

23 This is not fair for me too.

24 That sounds okay?

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, yes, so
26 the main problem is not --

Mr. S. Jonathan
Mr. B. McCauley

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1 MR. JONATHAN: Now, listen
2 now. This Indian -- this girl here work, they don't give
3 an Indian a chance.

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: So the problem
5 is not so much lack of training as lack of jobs -- lack of
6 enough jobs anyway?

7 MR. JONATHAN: You don't have
8 to train for a surveyor. Just hold a line. The boss tell
9 where to go, that's all.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, well
11 thank you very much Mr. Jonathan. That's of great assist-
12 ance. Could I ask if someone else now, would like to
13 come forward -- yes sir?

14 MR. McCAULEY: My name is Bob
15 McCauley. I'm the Principal of the school here in Carmacks.
16 I've been in Yukon for three years. It's the first year
17 at Carmacks and I was two years up at Pelly Crossing before
18 this.

19 I was wondering, you've got the
20 figures on how many workers will be employed during the
21 construction phase - twenty-three hundred men. Well, I
22 was wondering how many -- what are your figures on all of
23 the conartists and deadbeats and assorted undesirables that
24 will be coming up to the Yukon to do their thing and to
25 what extent do you think that the social services and so on
26 which are so understaffed and overworked now, can handle

1 the devastation - the social devastation that these types
2 of people are going to affect on all of the communities in
3 Yukon?

4 For example, from time to time,
5 I become involved with different social agencies and from
6 my experience, I found that, well to describe them in a
7 word, they're ineffective in dealing with the problems we
8 have now. So I can see the problems being compounded and
9 multiplied considerably. What preparations are going to be
10 made to counteract this?

11 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thanks.

12 Thank you Mr. McCauley. On the first part of your question,
13 I don't know if Mr. Burrell is going to be able to help
14 you very much. In terms of people who are coming up to
15 the Yukon to hunt for a job, the company says its policy
16 would be to hire southerners only in the south and to make
17 that known in advance, so that people would not be flocking
18 up to Whitehorse or wherever, in order to look for a job
19 on the pipeline.

20 But I think your question wasn't
21 directed to that so much, as the other people who live on
22 the fringes of a major project and as I say, I'm not so
23 sure Mr. Burrell can help you on that, but of course, he's
24 welcome to comment on that if he wishes. You did have
25 another question about social services and I guess to some
26 extent, that is a governmental responsibility, more than

1 the pipeline company's, but I wonder Mr. Burrell, if you
2 want to address yourself to the -- either of those
3 questions.

4 MR. BURRELL: I think certainly
5 the question of how many people are going to come into the
6 Yukon as a result of this pipeline and other development,
7 is really one of the main questions that are associated
8 with this project and other developments as I say.

9 Certainly, we recognize it as a
10 major problem and we've been adjusting -- not adjusting,
11 but setting our policies to minimize in-migration to the
12 greatest extent possible. We've looked at what's happened
13 in Alyeska and other areas to see what caused the problems
14 there and to structure our project accordingly.

15 We're not saying that we can
16 keep everybody out because we're not in the position to
17 do that, but certainly government will have to play a role
18 in this and this is one of the very big advantages of this
19 Inquiry as I see it, is to raise these concerns and bring
20 them forward so that proper planning can be done to minimize
21 these and other potential problems.

22 As far as -- what was the other
23 -- the other question was with respect to --

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Social services
25 I think.

26 MR. BURRELL: Here again, that

1 is -- I would say probably a direct spin off too of the
2 number of people that are coming in. The position that our
3 company has taken on that is of course, to try and
4 minimize to develop our policies in order to minimize that
5 as much as possible.

6 We said that as far as any
7 costs, anything that would be reasonably traced to our
8 project and we would be responsible for that. We've also
9 said that it's necessary to have in place, the necessary
10 procedures to minimize such problems and we've said that
11 we should be working with the government and other agencies
12 to develop such procedures, prior to the actual time pipe-
13 line construction starts.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you have any
15 follow-up on that Mr. McCauley? Maybe you can just
16 unhitch the microphone there, if you want to pass it back
17 and forth.

18 MR. McCAULEY: That's okay.
19 Well, the only thing is, I'd just like to make the point
20 that regardless of the precautions and so on that are taken,
21 it's going to be pretty hard to control and these small
22 communities such as Carmacks and all of the other satellite
23 communities of Whitehorse, they are going to be effected
24 -- or affected -- effected, and the thing is, you know,
25 it's fine for people who are coming in and out, you know,
26 they don't care. They can come in only be there for a year

1 or something like that, but those people who must for one
2 reason or another, remain in the community, they have to
3 live with the problems that have been created and the thing
4 is, they are living with these problems. They are not
5 being reimbursed for them or anything and so it's sort of
6 something that you can't put a price on. You can't really
7 compensate people for problems that they really didn't
8 create themselves, but have been victims of, and regardless
9 of the precautions that you take, I don't see how, you
10 know, it can be accounted for or looked after, after it
11 has happened.

12 I think the only thing to do
13 is to just, if the development was sort of a small and
14 continuous nature, like say the slow influx of people and
15 working to develop a project, fine, but when you have a
16 tremendous influx of people, you can't control it. It's
17 impossible to control it and I think this has been shown
18 in Alaska as well as many other places as well, in many
19 other projects of this nature.

20 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
21 much Mr. McCauley for those observations. Just as a
22 matter of interest, one of the things that this Board has
23 indicated it's interested in hearing more about, not only
24 at the community hearings, but very specifically when the
25 formal hearings resume in Whitehorse is, this whole matter
26 of comparable situations and the extent to which Alaska

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1 is or is not comparable. What other situations might be
2 looked at, is providing some guidance as to what in-
3 evitably follows with a project of that size and what
4 might be preventable or what is not preventable.

5 Generally speaking, the
6 Foothills Pipe Line Company is taking the position that
7 the Alaska situation is not necessarily comparable and
8 that other places where pipelines have been constructed,
9 should be looked at. Perhaps in northern part of the
10 provinces, Alberta and British Columbia. Anyway, I'm
11 simply saying that this is very much the stuff of debate
12 in the hearings and something which this Board looks
13 forward to getting more submissions on.

14 We are also taking a short visit
15 - this Board of Inquiry - to Alaska next week, to obtain
16 some firsthand impressions, so the matters of which you
17 speak are certainly ones in which we're very concerned.

18 as air?

19 MR. FAIRCLOUGH: I'd just like
20 to say something about this pipeline running through the
21 Yukon. Wouldn't it be setting a precedence for a pipeline
22 running up the Dempster Highway?

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: Well, that
24 suggestion has also been made, a question of whether at
25 some time in the future, if enough gas were found off the
26 Canadian coast near Beaufort Sea, whether there mightn't be

1 then a move to construct a pipeline along the Dempster
2 Highway.

3 It's hard to say much about
4 that. It's not part of the application which has presently
5 been made by Foothills or by anybody else. As to when and
6 if such an application might be made by Foothills or some
7 other company, I guess that depends on a number of things.

8 MR. FAIRCLOUGH: This pipeline
9 will be one of the first projects that will start opening
10 up the North and after this, there will be other projects
11 like it.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: That again, is
13 a comment we hear, that it may be that the time will come
14 when the Americans do not want to continue shipping all
15 their oil to the south coast of Alaska for shipment by
16 tankers, either as a result of additional discoveries
17 beyond the capacity the present Alyeska line or for other
18 reasons. I suppose one can't exclude that kind of
19 possibility, but it's very difficult to say much more
20 about it, at least insofar as this Board is concerned,
21 other than to recognize such possibilities.

22 The point that is sometimes made
23 on the other side, I guess I could mention as well, is that
24 the construction of the Alaska Highway itself, opened the
25 door to developments, but certainly, this is an observation
26 that we're hearing quite frequently, that one development

1 leads to another and that one should try and look to the
2 future as far as possible, when you're making a decision
3 about each particular development in that chain. Yes sir?

4 MR. TRACEY: My name is Howard
5 Tracey. I was at the meeting last night and I made a
6 short statement. I did a little work last night and I'd
7 like to make another statement.

8 I, as most other residents in
9 the Yukon, look on large scale developments in the Yukon
10 with mixed emotions, realizing that what we have here now
11 and what we would like to preserve, but also realizing
12 that it is impossible to demand the benefits of our
13 industrial society without accruing some of the disadvan-
14 tages.

15 However, many of these dis-
16 advantages may be overcome by proper planning for future
17 use. In this regard, I and many others question the
18 validity of putting the pipeline down the Alaska Highway.
19 Would it not be much better for future development and
20 future protection of our environment, to put a transporta-
21 tion corridor for road, railroad, transmission lines and
22 pipelines up the Tintina Trench, which would put it
23 through the heart of the future development areas in the
24 Yukon. These consisting of mines, possible smelter and
25 power generation.

26 This corridor through the

1 territory would then be used as the main artery to which
2 outlying developments would be found. Would this not be
3 much better than a system of roads, pipelines, et cetera
4 added on in an adhoc fashion, instead of conforming to a
5 pre-existing plan?

6 The original cost of development
7 might be somewhat more, but in the long run, would be very
8 much cheaper, monetarily and environmentally.

9 In regards to environmental
10 damage, having worked on numerous pipelines myself and
11 having seen what pipeline companies are required to do to
12 protect the environment, things such as going wrong on
13 the right-of-way and pulling all the fallen trees out of
14 the bush and cutting them up and burning them or restoring
15 the right-of-way to its pre-existing contours, complete
16 with topsoil on the surface or protecting every hill
17 against water erosion.

18 I suggest that if we demanded
19 every road right-of-way cleaned up in the manner for a
20 sewage be immediately treated instead of running it raw in-
21 to the rivers of our country, or our streets and villages
22 such as the one here, cleaned up as well as the pipeline
23 right-of-ways are now done, we would be doing something
24 much more constructive than trying to stop pipeline con-
25 struction which would put eventually millions of dollars
26 into our economy.

1 I would also like to add to
2 the statement I made last evening in regards to native
3 culture. I would like to say that my question of what
4 culture are the native people trying to preserve, was not
5 meant in a derogatory manner, but was a suggestion that
6 perhaps a lot of cultures the natives are trying to
7 preserve was brought in by the whiteman or influenced by
8 his presence.

9 I am sure that we all must
10 realize that cultural changes -- that culture changes with
11 living conditions and environment and to try to perpetuate
12 a culture that does not fit the living conditions, is
13 impossible.

14 We also realize that there were
15 and are, many aspects of Indian culture which could and
16 should be preserved. We also realize that the natives
17 have some aboriginal rights to much of this territory,
18 this being the reason for the Indian land claims which all
19 of us would like to see settled immediately. However, this
20 is not likely to happen tomorrow, next year or perhaps
21 ten or more years. Meanwhile, we have to work and eat and
22 in order to do this, we must preserve our existing employ-
23 ment level and increase it for the growth of our territory
24 in the future. To do this, we need energy in the form of
25 fuel and electricity. Pipelines are one method to get
26 both at once. Fuel in the form of natural gas and elect-

1 ricity which electrification of the pipeline pumping
2 stations would make available, by making it possible to
3 build a power dam of sufficient magnitude to not only
4 supply power to the pipeline, but also cheap power to
5 householders and industry, with more left over to export.

6 We all know that this would
7 do some environmental damage to parts of our territory,
8 however, we must also realize that any progress of our
9 industrial society leads to a small part of environmental
10 damage. Some say this is the reason some are against
11 the pipeline and other developments. I would ask these
12 same people what they would do without the food, tools and
13 equipment which they use every day, which would not be
14 available without the energy supplied by projects such as
15 the pipeline or power dams, or what they would do when
16 their son or daughter was sick with a very minor disease,
17 which would eventually turn into a major epidemic without
18 the medicines which are produced by our industrial society.

19 In short, we would soon be
20 back in the days of the natives, before the whiteman came,
21 the days when one in ten lived and the average life span
22 was under thirty. Do we really want these days again?
23 I say to you that we do not. Therefore, I say, let's
24 proceed with the pipeline under strict surveillance in
25 order to minimize any damage to our culture and environ-
26 ment. Thank you.

1 MR. ADAMSON: I have a comment
2 sort of to say here, if you don't mind.

3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Sure, this is
4 Mr. Adamson who's been travelling with the Inquiry for
5 the CYI and taking most of the proceedings on videotape.
6 Let me just thank before you start Mr. Adamson, thank Mr.
7 Tracey for the time and attention he's clearly given to
8 thinking about the problems here and appearing twice
9 before the Inquiry -- yesterday evening and again today.
10 Mr. Adamson?

11 MR. ADAMSON: Yeah, I was
12 just going to say that I heard what Howard Tracey said
13 there and I'm sort of thinking like a lot of, you know,
14 what the Indian people are doing, like a lot of white
15 people are resenting them for that and they're saying that
16 the Indians are trying to be discriminative and they're
17 trying to show prejudism against the whiteman and can,
18 loosely speaking, it's the other way around too, you know.

19 I think what's happening to a
20 lot of people right now in the Yukon, it's just all
21 psychological. It's all in our mind like, you know. We
22 listen to other people and we have friends, like we get,
23 maybe go curling or maybe we go to the bar and have a beer
24 and we talk to our friends about it and next thing you
25 know, it gets carried away. Like you know, I've been to
26 just about every town and every town that I went and all

1 I heard was pipeline, pipeline, you know, or I walked
2 around all day, I heard people talking about pipeline.
3 I tried to get away so I went and had a quiet coffee or
4 a quiet beer, I heard pipeline, you know. Right now,
5 this is all over the Yukon and probably all over parts of
6 Canada.

7 But I think what the Indian
8 people want is, they have their own food. You speak of
9 food, you know, like I don't see very many white people
10 who would go out and eat a gopher. They probably go and
11 they probably want to have a T-bone steak or some other
12 kind of food, pork chops or you know, hot beef sandwich
13 or something. The Indian people think of this as their
14 food. They look at the grouse and the small animals and
15 the fish and all that, they depend on.

16 Sure, they buy some groceries,
17 but sometimes they like, they buy those groceries -- were
18 being essential. Once in a while they do go to
19 restaurants and eat these restaurant foods, but they don't
20 really care for it. A long time ago, the Indian people
21 lived for a long time. They never had this modern day
22 medicine, but they had their medicine by the great spirit
23 and by a medicine man who actually cured people and they
24 had methods of -- let's say for example, they're walking
25 in the bush and they cut their hand or something. All
26 they did was use pitch off a tree. You know, pitch off a

1 tree stop blood. It also sort of prevented from infection,
2 you know. They use different little plants and the
3 shrubs has medicine. They boiled it up. They drank the
4 stuff. That was a cure for them. A long time ago, not
5 very many Indian people had pneumonia. One of the greatest
6 things that caused probably pneumonia is because the
7 atmosphere is so polluted right now. You've got airplanes,
8 helicopters flying around. You've got dust particles
9 going up in the air from cars, which in turn causes rain,
10 because you need certain things to cause rain.

11 There is so many things
12 happening that we breath in and plants breath in, you
13 know. We breath in what's going on in the atmosphere and
14 they transpire certain things. Like if people really
15 look around, life is all around us. Like us, animals is
16 human beings. We're not the only ones that are living.
17 There is other things living around us and we have to
18 sort of be aware of that and not try and pretend to
19 overlook a lot of different things.

20 The Indian people aren't saying
21 well, you know, sure there's Indian people that are
22 driving trucks. I don't have a vehicle myself, but I
23 don't plan of buying one for a while but I see my family
24 has gone one too, when I go home. We have powersaws,
25 hardly nobody uses a hand saw like they used to. You
26 know, there's different things, like my mother and dad

1 just where they stay out of Lake Laberge, twenty miles
2 out, they just got electricity put in there eh. But
3 maybe it's sort of a relief for them, but I'm sure like
4 if something happened, like I'm sure for example, if you
5 had a power shortage where you're depending on energy as
6 a -- you know, you're depending on energy to live.

7 Say for example, that all of
8 a sudden, this whole -- just like when I plugged in this
9 light here, this whole power shut off, you know. Say if
10 it happened, what would people do you know. I think
11 looking at something like that, we're in a world of
12 technology, we're in progress and man is creating so many
13 things, like there are scientists inventing different
14 things and there is politicians who are doing this and
15 that in Ottawa and there's, you know, whoever is represen-
16 ting us, everybody's doing something, but I think what the
17 Indian people -- they see us and they -- some of them like
18 my grandma, doesn't really understand. My grandma is about
19 eighty and my grandpa is about ninety. They don't really
20 understand what's going on with everybody now, but they
21 just told me -- they said -- I talked with them about the
22 pipeline and they said, well, we're not going to be here
23 when the pipeline is around anyways, you know. But we're
24 just concerned about our grandchildren and our great
25 grandchildren. What are they going to do, you know.

26 I think all of us as human

1 beings shouldn't really just think about ourselves. We
2 should look around and look at those little kids that we
3 have. Look at the little babies, look at your grandchildren,
4 your sons and daughters you know, think of them and try and
5 educate them. You know, like I drink periodically myself,
6 you know, I go out for a beer now and then sociably.
7 Okay, I'll stop and let her change the tape and I'll continue
8 for a second if she doesn't mind.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: A little
10 technical problem, sorry Mr. Adamason. It'll just take
11 a couple of minutes to change the tape.
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1 (PROCEEDINGS RESUMED)

2
3 MR. CHAIRMAN: Ladies and gentlemen,
4 I'd like to resume the proceedings now and would ask Mr.
5 Adamson to continue.

6 MR. ADAMSON: Yeah, I know before
7 I was cut off with the tape I was going to say, like,
8 you know, like, right now we're in a world of progress, like
9 all of us, can't really say, well, let's go back to the old
10 ways, eh? Because I know a lot of Indian people that don't
11 really live the old ways anyways. And I know Indian people
12 that want to live the old way, you know? But, and there's
13 food that people like eating - I was going to go back,
14 there's a lot of different food that people eat. They eat
15 fish, you know. They go fishing. They don't just throw
16 the whole fish away, you know, they take the intestines and
17 the guts inside the fish, they eat that too, you know. You
18 know, it's also a delicacy, you know? They eat the head of
19 this fish, you know the eyes, it's all a, it's all beautiful
20 to eat, you know, whereas some people would say, ah-h-h-h,
21 you're not eating - are you eating that? Like, I have, I
22 had this girl with me one time and her and I went down and
23 I ate this gopher - in my language it's called... ,
24 you know. She just told me - ack! You're eating that? you
25 know and it sure made me feel pretty bad because I'd never
26 walked in a restaurant and told her that about her food.

1 You know, about pizzas, about this different kind of food
2 that you get. And, you know, you look and walk in the store
3 and you look - look how many ingredients that go into dif-
4 ferent food that you get in a store. Your preservatives and
5 all that.

6 But, what the Indian people are
7 trying to say is that, you know, not all of them are against
8 the pipeline, like, you know, like, we know the pipeline's
9 going to come through anyway, because we're a minority group.
10 You know, there's major corporations which have overpowered
11 all of us, you know, including the white man. You know,
12 there's other white man running, running white man, you
13 know?

14 I don't like -- I'm getting
15 sick and tired of trying, trying to tell the difference
16 between white and Indians, because to me, like, people are
17 people, you know. Chinese, Japanese, Negro, Indian, Russian,
18 whatever, and I'm getting tired of people just saying, Indian
19 this and white man that, you know. But, I have to because
20 otherwise, I wouldn't be able to really say what I want to
21 say about people, you know? I know a lot of Indian girls
22 that have married whitemen and I know a lot of white men that
23 have married Indian girls, but it's just a matter of how
24 people look at what they're doing, you know. I know a lot
25 of white man that don't like Indians and I know a lot of
26 white man that really like Indians. You know, and I know the

1 vice versa, I know Indian people that don't like white man,
2 yet there's some Indian people that do, so it depends on
3 how you look at it. I even see Indians fighting amongst
4 each other. You know? Indians not getting along. Indians
5 fighting over this and that, you know, my cousins back home
6 they do that, you know? So, like, you know, we're only
7 humans, eh? You know, we're only animal that's here for
8 awhile. The only difference between all of us here, we have
9 a different culture and I was wanted to tell how we're
10 chasing about culture, you know. Like culture is, what
11 culture is, it's something like what the French are trying to say.
12 The French people are trying to say, well, we want our language.
13

14 I haven't gotten into that, you
15 know. I'm still, -- You know, waiting for
16 when I go home, I love to sit down and listen to my grandma
17 speak our language, which is Southern Tutchone Indian, you
18 know. I come to Carmacks, I can understand these people in
19 Carmacks. If I went to Pelly I could understand them, too
20 I try and - I went to Watson Lake and I also went to just
21 about every community in the Yukon. When I was, I had
22 had an experience before with Lands and Forests where I
23 went to every community in the Yukon and met people and
24 went to Old Crow and I tried to learn Old Crow, a little bit
25 of Old Crow language and I did that in Watson Lake and
26 you know, I went down to school in Ottawa last, in 1976, and

1 I met a lot of Mohawk Indians, Algonquins, Huron Indians,
2 different Indians from down east, I met French people and
3 the Lebanese people, Chinese people. All we did
4 was talk and we showed our interest. We didn't try and put
5 each other down, but myself, I feel that I can sit down and
6 meet people, because meeting people is what we have to do, you
7 know? Because right now in the Yukon, I think there's a lot
8 of pressure on all of us.

9 Now, the Indian people, if you
10 guys don't mind me just saying people, like. They have
11 these houses and these villages, but who put the, who put the
12 village there anyways to begin with? You know, okay, you
13 talk about Indian people being on welfare, which there is
14 and which there isn't. Like, I know Indian people that work
15 and keep a job and not all Indian people are dirty and not
16 all Indian people are drunks like people assume or like
17 people say, you know. I, like people, like, for example,
18 like, they some somebody's on welfare, well, the government,
19 the dollars that - like, all of our lives, all of our - all
20 of the life we're living is just revolving in dollars. You
21 know, all of us, there's some of us that want to rich be-
22 cause all we dream about is money, you know. And some of
23 us just don't care to have money, you know. You know, just
24 so long as we're healthy and we have a peace of mind and
25 thank God, as the Indian people look at, the Great Spirit,
26 for putting us here on earth and being thankful that and just,

1 like, if we all of us stopped and looked around -- look at
2 those people over on the other side of the world that are
3 starving of malnutrition, those little kids. Those little
4 kids in the war in Viet Nam and all that. Look at all, look
5 how hard time they're getting and, you know, all of us don't
6 even -- we overlook those things. We -- I know a lot of
7 people that just overlook it and they just turn the other
8 way, but that's, that's attitudes, like, all human beings
9 have different attitudes, you know. Some of us try and feel
10 depressed, some of try and feel happy and when, you know, we
11 listen to our friends and we get influenced and that's what
12 causes problems with us, you know.

13 Welfare, now, I'm going to go back
14 to that welfare thing, of government. Just money, money
15 coming from trees you know. The paper comes from trees and
16 the land, so they have a bunch of people that they put to-
17 gether as a government - a body, an organized body to run
18 somebody. So they say, well, we'll take this group of
19 Indians and we'll move them from the bush and we'll move
20 them to a sort of a townsite where there's a road or some-
21 thing, airport. So some of them don't have education, but
22 they're pretty good in the bush, they know what they're
23 doing. You know, like some of them in the bush, they can go
24 out with a guy who's got a PhD. or a doctorate degree in
25 physiology or psychology or whatever, and that person that
26 doesn't have that doctorate degree, if they went out in the

1 that - I'm, I probably could say that the person who has the
2 highest degree wouldn't even - doesn't even know what to do
3 in the bush, whereas, like, you know, the other way around,
4 you have to, you have to - what I'm saying is that people
5 should be equal, you know?

6 Now, the welfare gives the Indians
7 money. They say, okay, the Indians, here's a cheque, of say
8 so much dollars, fifty dollars every two weeks for welfare.
9 Some Indian people don't even look after their children, you
10 know. They turn around, they got, they have a disease which
11 is alcohol, you know. Booze, beer, whiskey, anything, like,
12 you know. Scotch, you know. Wine. Some people over do it
13 and some people don't. So, the Indian people, they have a
14 problem, they - I don't know what the problem is right now,
15 but I'm, you know, I'm not trying to pinpoint the problem,
16 it is a problem, it's a disease. They want to go back to the
17 bush - they're caught in the middle right now. Some of the
18 are trying to get ahead, but when others, Indian people get
19 ahead, there, there are Indian people right in the community
20 saying, oh, they're trying to be a white man. Like a guy
21 bought a new truck, he's trying to be a big shot, you know.
22 Indians call each other down, you know. So help me, they're
23 all mixed up like that, right now. And I just want to go
24 back in the bush and they want, you know, they want to do
25 these things. There's so many things happening in an Indian
26 community, you know, that people overlook. You know, so the

1 welfare, they give the Indians that cheque. Some of them go
2 to the bar, so the proprietor, whoever owns the bar, welcomes
3 us because he's making money, too. So he charges a dollar for
4 a beer, so that dollar goes in his pocket and a little bit of
5 it goes to government. That money's just going back in cir-
6 cles. You know. What would happen if all the Indians quit
7 drinking in a town? If all the Indians quit drinking and got
8 off this drinking thing? Some little people, some people that
9 own taverns and all that wouldn't be able to make a living,
10 you know. I'm not necessarily directing this thing at Howard
11 Hughes or anybody else, because I'm speaking for all the
12 communities - Dawson, Mayo, Old Crow, Carmacks, Haines Junc-
13 tion, wherever you go, you know. It's beautiful to travel
14 and to meet people. You know, like, one of our problems with
15 young Indian people is that some of them should get out and
16 get away and travel and meet other people for awhile, then
17 come back to their communities. Because you stay in one com-
18 munity so long. It doesn't matter what kind of a human being
19 you are, white or Indian, you stay in one community for so
20 long and you just get adapted to that community and you build
21 up what you say, cabin fever and it all mixes in your mind
22 and the next thing you know, you're going around either
23 destructively criticizing someone else or you get crabby,
24 things happen, you know? And then the next thing you know
25 there's arguments amongst people in a community. You know,
26 sometimes it's good to get out of that community for a month

1 or take a couple of days and get away and then come back. You
2 know, that's what a lot of more young Indian people should do.
3 You know, I think they should ---

4 About this pipeline now, I'm
5 going to finish, I could go on and talk here forever, but I
6 want to finish here about this pipeline.

7 I - what I said before, like, I
8 asked permission to speak again from Ken Lysyk because I had
9 talked in Haines Junction, but, you know, I was going to
10 finish there, eh? Now, this pipeline, I know we need a pipe-
11 line, but I don't know how much Canada, but I know there's
12 enough reserves in Canada until the mid-1985's. You know,
13 it was announced by the National Energy Board, you know? And
14 all these people that do the exploration or work on the off-
15 shore drilling off the Beaufort Sea, you know, and Prudhoe
16 Bay and the other places over near , near
17 Tuktoyaktuk where they want to take these gas reserves, eh?
18 There's enough gas there for awhile, but the United States
19 wants it, see, cause they're over-consuming in gas and they
20 haven't - they're over populated and they've got too many
21 cars and Detroit's manufacturing too many vehicles. You know,
22 Los Angeles is making too many helicopters and too many planes
23 flying around because of the cities there. That's progress.
24 Cities are getting bigger, you know. I can visualize that -
25 what I mean by visualize where some of you don't understand
26 that word I meant , I imagine, you know, where you picture

1 something in you mind, like, you know, you foresee, you know?
2 Whitehorse, probably in twenty years from now, you know,
3 could be a city like Calgary, you know. Calgary, Alberta, you
4 know? And I know what's going to happen, but, but this is
5 something that the Indian people are going to have prepare
6 themselves for, you know?

7 And I think what land claims is
8 is land claims is trying to do this, you know. They're trying
9 to set aside so that you can have that food, eh? And at the
10 same time, the white man wants to do their work, progress, and
11 the Indian people feel there they want to enter into progress
12 too, then they can, but, you know, like, people are all of
13 this overlooking a lot of things, you know. You know, like
14 this pipeline is going to come through, but what the Indian
15 people are saying, that myself, I don't know why they say a
16 ten year moritorium or a five year moritorium, but whatever
17 time they feel like, you know, I think the Indian people have
18 to get themselves together and the white man has to get them-
19 selves together, too, you know. And sort of quit being pre-
20 judice against each other, you know? And quit being hypocri-
21 tical or pretentious about things, you know, and not being
22 themselves, because there's someone watching over all of us.
23 You know, and when that Someone pushes a button this world
24 can end, you know. And maybe it's going to end. Maybe it's
25 going to solve all of our problems in the world that we're
26 living in, such as inflation and prejudism and this thing and

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1 and that thing and all of what's going on, you know, you
2 hear on the radio all of the time.

3 But if they every put a pipeline
4 through, I just hope they do it, you know, in sense -----
5 and speaking about jobs, I wanted to ask John Burrell a
6 question, if he doesn't mind?

7 I hear Nortran has some training
8 programs and I'd like you to tell me just what kind of train-
9 ing programs they have for Indian people, if you don't mind?

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr.
11 Adamson. Mr. Burrell?

12 MR. BURRELL: Nortran was set up
13 in 1970, by Alberta Gas Trunk Line and it's since expanded
14 to include other companies, but it was set up to give
15 northerners an opportunity to learn the skills that are avail-
16 able. How Nortran works is that there's a separate organi-
17 zation called the Nortran Group who recruit people from the
18 North. They give them orientation programs, they counsel
19 them on working in the South and what the job is about and
20 so on and then from there, the northerner goes into what
21 we call on-the-job training, with the various companies. In
22 the case of Alberta Gas Trunk Line, they would go to work on
23 Alberta Gas Trunk Line as a regular employee with Alberta Gas
24 Trunk Line. They would have a permanent job with Alberta
25 Gas Trunk Line and be treated as if, as any other employee
26 treated. They do have, as part of this program which makes

1 it different, what they call supervisory counsellors, who
2 are people that are, that know the northern people and they
3 come around and talk to them on a regular basis to see if
4 they're having any difficulties and so on. And if there are
5 any difficulties to find out what they are and try and cor-
6 rect them.

7 I think that's basically it, George.
8 There's lots of, you know, there's lots of other details on
9 it that, but perhaps this isn't the time to get into that.

10 MR. GEORGE ADAMSON: Yeah, because
11 there's a lot of pretty smart young Indian kids that are
12 coming up in school right now and a lot of them have family
13 problems which causes them to quit school. They don't have
14 guidance from their parents and that's a problem with the
15 young Indian kids. The problem of sitting in school when you
16 have to -- you're caught inbetween two cultures. That's why
17 Indian kids drop out of school, eh? There's a lot of other
18 psychological or mind problems because I had that too, you
19 know? And I was an alcoholic for a year. And I, that's why
20 I quit school because - I could go on and tell you what
21 happened as a little boy when I grew up and seen what happen-
22 ed to my family, you know, but I'm not going to get into it,
23 but....

24 There's these jobs. I was wonder-
25 ing if you guys have a program for Indian people, like, say
26 you want to hire half Indian or 60 per cent Yukoners and you

1 are going to have white people working on this pipeline too
2 and like, there's some people that could be interested in
3 environment, you know, land use, you know what I mean,
4 where they can sort of work along with these environment
5 technicians, that when you get an application, you have to
6 abide by regulations and guidelines set out by the policies,
7 to say you remove so much earth from this, like you be
8 careful of permafrost because permafrost can sink. Things
9 like that and you deal with the small animals. You have to
10 be careful of vegetation and what you're doing. You just
11 don't take a cat in and plow out a lot of things, like what
12 people have done before you know, because you're hurting a
13 lot of the plants and the vegetation that's there.

14 There's some young Indian
15 kids that might be interested in that, like working along
16 -- what I'm asking is that, is there going to be somebody --
17 like I know Brian Trevor who was following this thing on the
18 Environment Assessment Panel. Are they going to be having
19 anybody doing environmental protection studies or land use
20 inspections on this pipeline if it goes through?

21 MR. BURRELL: Yes there will.
22 Part of the inspection team will not only be to inspect
23 construction, but also to be sure that environmental rules
24 and regulations are being met and the company will do that
25 and I'm sure the government agencies will also be doing that,
26 but we certainly intend to do that too.

1 MR. ADAMSON: Yes, because
2 there could be some Indian people that are interested in
3 this environment and maybe someone could offer training in
4 that, preparing these young kids to say, well, let's look
5 at the bad things and the good things on what's going on with
6 man and technology in building not only pipelines, but
7 highways and airports and telephone lines, doing other things
8 in a community where you remove the earth to put something
9 else there.

10 There's some people that might
11 be interested because a lot of Indian people have a little
12 knowledge in the bush on the animals but they don't have
13 biology twelve, like they say in school, you have to have
14 prerequisite of biology twelve before you can figure out
15 how an animal does something. You have to have the plum on
16 the wall. Some people don't have that. If some people just
17 used a little common sense, like probably that old man
18 Jackson Bill, that could tell us all a lot about the bush
19 if we sit down and listen to him.

20 A lot of us fail to do that
21 because we just laugh at him. I see Jackson getting laughed
22 at all the time by people, but to me, he's just a human
23 being who's just trying to live, just like me. But like
24 training, there's not only cats getting jobs, not only
25 labour jobs or other things, there's other sort of training
26 and also women. Girls are pretty smart too, and maybe there

1 is some young Indian girls that might want to get a job or
2 something, you know what I mean? That's what I was thinking
3 of looking at because there is going to be a lot -- I know
4 a pipeline is going through, I don't know when. I know a
5 pipeline is going to go through, because we can't help this
6 technology that we're living in, but what I'm saying is that,
7 preparing ourselves to study the good things and the bad
8 things that can be affected by a pipeline. Studying
9 especially the environment and training people to operate
10 cats and whatever is necessary to do.

11 You never know up here in the
12 Yukon, it's funny, people say well -- I've heard a lot of
13 people say well, we've got pipelines all through Alberta.
14 Pipelines never broke in Alberta, but people also have to
15 recognize that we're in a land formation, where our
16 topography is a lot different than Alberta. We don't have
17 flat terrain.

18 The land up here is very
19 sensitive because it's picked up by infrared scanner of what
20 happens, like I've watched it. The earth right now is
21 shifting all the time, but that's why we have a declamation
22 on a compass. There's faults that are going on right now
23 that people don't understand. In Alberta now, maybe a
24 pipeline hasn't broken. I'm not trying to think negative
25 by saying well, a pipeline is going to break, I'm being
26 pessimistic about it and all this, but I'm saying in Alberta,

1 pipelines never broke but up here you've got so much shipped,
2 bring up this and that, you could never tell what's going
3 to happen.

4 That's why I'm saying, we should
5 just study it a little more. I also heard you say, John,
6 I heard you say, well you gave me a pretty good idea of what
7 this gasoline is. You said it's natural gas which in turn,
8 rises in the air because it's lighter than air, so it has
9 buoyancy and it rises, but I want to know -- I know it's not
10 okay, in other words, people are thinking that this gas is
11 sort of like gas where you get vehicle. It's not liquid gas.
12 They have to make gasoline liquid. It's just like fumes.
13 You see fumes going out of something, that's what it is.
14 Now it rises, but I'm wondering about, if it rises, if it
15 rises and it mixes with all these other little particles in
16 the air, in the atmosphere - what's going to happen?

17 For example, you take a city
18 who -- like you take in Prince George, you've got Clear Lake
19 Sawmills has got a pulp mill right beside that - Prince
20 George, and you've got the smog sitting down on it all over
21 the place. What would happen if this gas, like say for
22 example, all of a sudden there was one leakage, it seeped
23 through the ground, found an air pocket and came up. What
24 would happen over a period of time if it did go into the
25 air? Do environmentalists know that it does have an effect
26 on the vegetation and the animal matter, because we either

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1 directly or indirectly eat those animals and the plants.
2 Not only we as Indian people, but I know some white people
3 that eat moose and other things. I know some white people
4 that really enjoy fishing. They go out and they buy a big
5 rod and they do some fly fishing, they do other kinds of
6 fishing and they eat fish too, so you've got to -- let's be
7 realistic about this and maybe you could answer me. What
8 would happen if that gas did that, or the vapour?

9 MR. BURRELL: You mean if it
10 leaks out of the pipe and went into the atmosphere? What
11 would happen if it was a very small leak, it would leak out
12 and there would be a very small discolouration of the
13 vegetation around the leak and that tells you there is a
14 leak there and then you go fix it. The effect is very small.
15 Once it gets into the atmosphere, it would -- the volume is
16 small, relative to how much air there is and the wind would
17 just blow it away. There would be really no problem, the
18 wind would blow it away, George.

19 MR. ADAMSON: Okay, thanks a
20 lot. I could go on talking to you, but I think -- this is
21 Carmacks' pipeline hearing and I think that the people of
22 Carmacks should say something about what they feel. Thanks
23 a lot.

24 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thanks very
25 much, Mr. Adamson. Mr. Blackjack has something to say.

26 MR. BLACKJACK: It's very easy

1 for a person to say, go ahead with the pipeline, but it's
2 not very easy for a trapper to say, go ahead with the pipe-
3 line. Another thing, the trappers have a lot of incomes
4 coming in from their trapline and they have every area, about
5 twenty miles by twenty miles area in this the whole territory
6 for each trapper. That's included myself, I have a trapline
7 for over twenty years now. I have over about twenty by
8 twenty or thirty miles or so trapline.

9 I have so many games in there
10 and I don't want any project to disturb and to drive away
11 my animals into another area. In this case, it's happening.
12 As any project is going on in my trapping area, it's -- the
13 animals will be moving to another part of the area and then
14 I wouldn't be getting any incomes out of that area. That's
15 going to be happening to a lot of trappers. Some of those
16 trappers have a big family and it's not the point that I
17 want to be a catskinner or anything else, but I know for
18 sure, I'm not going to touch my traplines with a cat, that's
19 for damn sure and I don't want nothing to be happen there.

20 Well, as far as I'm concerned,
21 that pipeline, they can stick it around another place. If
22 it comes to my trapline, they can bend it around and put it
23 around the other way. I need every trees I can have in my
24 area because the trees is more important to the trappers
25 because every time you push the trees down, you know how
26 many thousands of squirrels you been pushed down. The

1 squirrels is more important too because it's a high price
2 in squirrel nowadays. It's up to a dollar something a
3 squirrel and another thing you didn't think about is these,
4 like small animals would be driven out from that project
5 area, where things would be noisy going on and polluting the
6 air with the smoke and stuff like that. The wild animals
7 wouldn't be sticking around there for a cook to feed them
8 for anything. They have to go out someplace and it's going
9 to be pretty bad for these people not working in the pipe-
10 line because the tax would be going up and also the groceries
11 would be going up skyhigh. After the pipeline is over,
12 you'll be stuck with income tax -- high income tax and high
13 price of grocery and you'll be going back into the bush
14 again after that. That's for damn sure.

15 The pipeline itself will be
16 adding more trouble into our problem here in the Yukon.
17 When I go back out in the bush myself to trap, I'll find
18 out that all my games are gone. Probably be driven away or
19 be big clearing two hundred feet by something going over my
20 trapline there. I set my trap, I don't kill nothing. What
21 I'm going to do? Who's going to support me then. That
22 would be finished everything. It's going to be too much
23 trouble to put the pipeline through the Yukon to the
24 people.

25 It's a little, maybe about
26 four or five years, job that's all and then it's, after it's

1 over and then back to the sad place again. Go home and
2 things like that. It's pretty hard to say okay to this
3 pipeline because I'm saying this, because there's -- some
4 of these people been trapping all their life, about twenty,
5 thirty years and they spend so many hundreds of dollars
6 buying traps and snares. They stock it up and they have
7 everything ready for their future life and for their kids
8 also and the grandchild.

9 This is the reason why I said
10 that. If you come to my trapline with your pipeline, just
11 bend it around and go around it, because I don't want
12 nothing touched there. I want everything the way it is.
13 There's so many pollution been put here in the Yukon here,
14 you can shake a stick on it. I don't want to add anymore,
15 another trouble into it. I don't depend on that pipeline
16 job either. We've got so many projects to ourself right
17 here, right now. We've got so many things to do for our-
18 selves and we've got projects - all kinds of projects...

19 and all these and educations and all these.
20 Everything, it's cultures and we have so many things on our
21 hands right now. We wouldn't even have time to work on
22 the pipeline for these things.

23 Who in the world would be
24 sending my kids to school and doing all these jobs around
25 my house. I wouldn't have time to work on that pipeline.
26 Why should I work on it and they have no business to put it

1 over my -- going over my hunting ground either. I don't
2 want them to cut those trees down. The hell with them.
3 That's not my gas, that's not my pipe, that's not mine. I'm
4 not worried about them. I can go out and cut myself a few
5 sticks of wood and put it in the stove there. This is the
6 way everybody's been living up here in the Yukon, even right
7 now today.

8 I see a lot of whiteman out
9 there fishing every day and some of them hunting moose too.
10 Everytime I went out there. There's a lot of people around
11 here that been sticking around this Carmacks here for quite
12 a while, but they never have a chance to go out, hunt
13 around to all these lakes and creeks where I've been. I've
14 been a busy man out there, wandering around the bush most
15 of the time. I met a lot of white people out there too and
16 they tell me the same thing, what I was saying here.

17 It's going to be bad news for
18 the people not going to work on the pipeline, that's for
19 sure. As soon as the wages goes high for that pipeline,
20 okay, the government would boost up that tax and that's all.
21 Then the storekeeper would put up the grocery and I know for
22 sure, after that pipeline over, they're not going to put it
23 back down, no way. They're going to leave it up there. I
24 said I don't think I'll go for that pipeline. That's what
25 I was saying. Besides too, it takes a long time to train
26 for that pipeline. Like I said before, it takes maybe five,

1 probably take five years for one thing. You're not training
2 for only one. You'll be training for all kinds of different
3 jobs that's been put there.

4 It will take probably about
5 ten years -- full ten years, maybe more. You can't turn
6 Jackson Bill into a pipeline man, that's for sure, foreman.
7 It's going to take him a long time to learn. He's an old
8 trapper in the manique(?) up there. For myself, I know that
9 I have to be busy other than my trapping, all the time,
10 because if I don't, someone else is going to trap on it, see.
11 I have to develop my own self, out there building cabins and
12 placing trail for myself and look after my beaver out there.
13 Make sure nothing wrong. Make sure no pollution there.

14 It's too much pollution in the
15 Yukon right now, even across the river over there, it's raw
16 sewage going into Yukon River right now. Nothing been done
17 about it. Even the salmon don't come up the Yukon anymore
18 because the water is too damn dirty. They die half way. I
19 know one salmon was dying by the shore up this way last
20 year. He swim to the shore there and he just have to die
21 I guess. It's too much, toilet papers and stuff in there.
22 That's a shame. The people should be ashamed of themself.
23 I wouldn't put anything down there in the Yukon River. Could
24 they put it away someplace? You depend on that water and
25 if anything happened and wild broke or something, I
26 don't care what's happened to it, but that creek, it's going

1 to come down by the creek. But still I said, that they'll
2 be driving all the animals away and it's too much noise and
3 all these things going on. It would be causing too much
4 trouble for the people, too much money to spend and get
5 drunk and freeze to death someplace or get killed by the
6 traffic or some darn thing.

7 We have a little bit money, but
8 we getting by pretty good right now. We don't need any more
9 money. We got enough right now. If I need some more money,
10 maybe I'll set a snare for squirrels or rabbits or something.
11 That's good enough. I don't want to be rich and get carried
12 away. I'm not going to live forever for that money. Each
13 person have so much to live. If you've got, if you say
14 you were around forty, you got so much to live, maybe you
15 got about thirty years more to go, that's all. You're
16 finished. The generation are getting too short nowadays.
17 Long time ago, they used to live hundred and forty or
18 hundred and fifty, maybe more, but now it's getting down.
19 So you think you're going to live forever. After you work
20 on that pipeline and all like that and you're going to live
21 off your fancy money and live in an -- eating grapes on your
22 tables all the time. Well, that's where you're wrong.

23 The thing is, the land is more
24 important than that pipe. The land itself. It's really
25 important to everybody. You have to protect the land and
26 you have to protect the water too and the people. That's

1 what is more important. That's all.

2 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
3 much Mr. Blackjack. Can I just ask you as a matter of
4 interest, in your own case sir. How much of the time would
5 you spend away from Carmacks in the course of a year. How
6 many weeks out in the bush, just a rough guess.

7 MR. BLACKJACK: A full year.
8 Once in a while, I'll -- not every time you see Indian
9 wandering around. That's not the same Indian you seen.
10 Full amount of year, because these people, they says, all
11 these Indians they're drinking all the time. I see them
12 around town. No, that's not the same Indian. Some of them
13 going out, maybe -- but when I go out trapping, I go about
14 two, three months. I come back and get groceries and then
15 I go again. A full season is for the fur. It's from
16 September right down to the end of June. That's pretty good
17 season there.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: So in that
19 period, you're saying you'd only come in to Carmacks long
20 enough to pick up some groceries and so on, and then you'd
21 head back out in the bush. Is that --

22 MR. BLACKJACK: I just came
23 into town just to pick up few groceries, whatever you need
24 and then you go out again. And then another part of time,
25 during the summer, you can always go back out and do whatever
26 yourself, fishing and stuff like that or whatsoever.

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1 Get things lined up for the next year -- season. This is
2 the way the people are doing it, the trappers and all these
3 Indian people because some of these trappers are all middle-
4 aged people that's going to take -- you can't change them
5 into a pipeline worker. I don't think they will leave their
6 way of living right now for that sort of a project.

7 The thing is to protect the
8 land from any kind of things happening like that. When
9 the animal moving to another territory, they feel kind of
10 lost and they wander off and they die somewhere else and you
11 just -- it's no good for them to move to another area.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
13 very much Mr. Blackjack. Yes?

14 MS. McCAULEY: My name is Carol
15 McCauley and I'm a teacher at Carmacks School. What I'm
16 worried about is really how ready people are to sacrifice
17 things that they already have, good things that they already
18 have, for the promise of a few dollars that will be quickly
19 spent and then will fast disappear.

20 One of my main concerns is in
21 the area of education, particularly as it affects the rural
22 schools. The rural schools in the Yukon are primarily
23 elementary schools and the elementary school of course, is
24 the most critical area for a child's education. If his
25 education fails at the elementary level, his chances for
26 further success are practically non-existent. We have one

1 tremendous advantage in the outlying communities in the
2 Yukon, in that we have a very low student-teacher ratio.
3 In a school such as Carmacks, we probably have on the average,
4 about fifteen or sixteen students per teacher and because of
5 this small class working with a teacher and because of
6 living in these small communities where you know the student,
7 you see them after school; it provides a tremendous oppor-
8 tunity to work with that student individually to learn about
9 him, about his background and about his learning problems.
10 Because of this, the child's education at this level is
11 greatly helped.

12 It doesn't matter if the child
13 is a white child or an Indian child because he's in a small
14 learning situation. He is able to learn much better, much
15 more fully. The teacher has a lot more time to spend with
16 that individual. I'm worried that if a pipeline does come
17 through and we have a great influx of families into some
18 of these outlying communities, our schools are going to be
19 stretched to the limits. What's going to happen, perhaps
20 if our class sizes are doubled as might very well happen,
21 or even tripled, what's going to happen to our present
22 schools?

23 It think it's rather naive of
24 us to assume that the Department of Education is going to
25 jump in immediately and triple the teacher population in
26 all of the schools just because the class sizes are doubled

1 or tripled. This has never been the pattern in the past
2 and I don't foresee it happening in the future, so I think
3 we are looking at the problem perhaps in the future, if this
4 pipeline does go through, that we will have very, very large
5 classes with perhaps the same or only a couple more teachers,
6 so perhaps the children that are already here in these out-
7 lying communities, are going to be pushed to the back
8 whether they are white or native. They are going to be
9 pushed in the background and suddenly strangers passing
10 through or coming in for a short time, will be taking over
11 and having the -- well, occupying the teachers' time to such
12 an extent that he or she can't deal as effectively with the
13 students that she has now.

14 I'm worried that perhaps our
15 schools right now feel that they have -- the students have
16 a good chance to learn. The learning situations are good
17 because of the small class size, but I don't think we should
18 be so ready to give this up, to turn our schools into
19 factories where we just process through thirty or forty
20 students per teacher. That's all.

21 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thanks Ms.
22 McCauley. While you're at the microphone, how far can the
23 student go here, to what grade?

24 MS. McCAULEY: The student can
25 go to grade ten here, although --

26 MR. CHAIRMAN: For grades

1 eleven and twelve, they go to Whitehorse.

2 MS. McCAULEY: Into Whitehorse,
3 however, we have no students in grade ten this year. We
4 only have students up to grade nine and that is a very small
5 class - only ten in grade eight and nine, so our school is
6 mostly still primarily an elementary school. This is where
7 I feel that if we do expand our classes to a great extent,
8 I feel that the quality of teaching is going to be -- it's
9 going to suffer.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: In some of the
11 communities along the highway, we've had the view expressed
12 to us that while there are the advantages of smallness that
13 you mentioned, there are also some disadvantages and very
14 specifically, the need to send children for high school to
15 Whitehorse, rather than being able to continue in the
16 smaller communities.

17 Have you given that aspect of
18 it any thought. Do you think that's a concern?

19 MS. McCAULEY: Well, I think
20 it is a concern, but my interest is -- or my concern is
21 primarily at the elementary level. We have a lot of students
22 that have some problems with learning -- learning problems,
23 and because of the small school, they are able to, I think,
24 get more out of their learning experience because the class-
25 room is smaller. The situation is - the numbers are small.
26 I don't think building large schools in these communities is

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1 really going to help these students that really require the
2 help.

3 I think in a lot of cases, the
4 Indian children particularly, will be pushed towards the
5 back because they will then be outnumbered.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Can you give us
7 any impression of numbers, as to how many children from
8 Carmacks would be at high school in Whitehorse at present?

9 MS. McCAULEY: Fifteen I think.

10 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I take
11 it, you don't have any particular impressions about whether
12 the need to go to Whitehorse to complete high school is any
13 sort of deterrent to students at that stage of their educa-
14 tion? Might someone not be going to Whitehorse to high
15 school that might have gone to high school here, if there
16 were one here. That's a pretty difficult question to answer,
17 I appreciate that.

18 MS. McCAULEY: That is.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thanks
20 very much. Yes? Mr. Blackjack.

21 MR. BLACKJACK: On that school
22 there like you said, there is some of them would be going out
23 to Whitehorse, so there's a lot of other kids that are
24 coming up now to take the place of the kids that are going
25 into Whitehorse like you said. There's a few of the kids
26 going to Yukon Hall right now. I think they're full in

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1 Yukon Hall right now. It's not only from Carmacks, but it's
2 from all over the place that's going to Yukon Hall for
3 Indian children, so I think that another couple of little
4 kids that are going to go to school next year, a few more
5 years from here or next year. Maybe they're starting,
6 there's lot of other little kids that are going, so you can't
7 say that these kids are going to go to high school and then
8 there's going to be lots of room after that. No way.

9 There's maybe a few of them
10 go to high school next year all right, but then there are
11 more kids coming into it again, starting, beginning, taking
12 the place of it, so there, you're stuck now. So you can't
13 say that it's going to be room after these other kids go to
14 high school. There's other little kids coming in too.
15 They're going to start, so you still have no room over there.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
17 Mr. Blackjack. There's someone else at the back of the
18 room. Yes?

19 MS. BUNN: My name is Colleen
20 Bunn and I'm a teacher at the school here also. I've got
21 another concern about the effect on education in the area
22 of curriculum development. In the Yukon, one of the ways
23 that we've been trying to solve some of the problems about
24 communication between the community and the school, is trying
25 to get programs from the community and people from the
26 community into the schools. There's been quite a lot of work

1 done on this in the Yukon.

2 I've been working on a Northern
3 Tutchone Indian language program for three years now, or...
4 ...as it's called, and a trapping program in Mayo.
5 There's John Ritter(?) working at Pelly right now on the
6 same type of program. Julie Cruikshank in Whitehorse has
7 worked on Social Studies, units on early Yukon cultures that
8 we're using in the schools and there's people like Martin
9 Williams in Whitehorse that are working in the field of
10 outdoor education.

11 Now my concern is that if there
12 is an influx of families from the south and with a consi-
13 able number of school children going to school. These
14 parents from the south I can see easily pressuring the
15 schools into providing their children with the exact type
16 of education that their children have in the south, the
17 same mathematics and the same social studies and that. This
18 type of pressure I don't think, is of any use or advantage
19 at all in the school system right now.

20 I think this pressure would
21 discourage curriculum development in the Yukon and even to
22 the point where the people might say well, we don't want
23 you to spend the amount of time that you are spending on
24 a program like Indian language or that in the school. We'd
25 rather you spend it on some course that the child was taking
26 in Edmonton say or Vancouver, so that if they leave the

1 community, their child is ready to go back.

2 At present, the Yukon Teachers'
3 Association is working in this field of curriculum develop-
4 ment and they're planning the second of two in-services in
5 this field to be held this coming fall. They're also
6 concerned with the development of trapping programs and out-
7 door education, fisheries programs, social studies programs,
8 and native language programs, but the pressure from all of
9 these new families might go against this development.

10 Personally, I'm against the
11 pipeline. I think even if it had to come, if it would wait
12 until land claims were over. Maybe some of the educational
13 concerns of the native people in the Yukon could be estab-
14 lished more in the schools. I think there is time needed
15 for this.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
17 much, Ms. Bunn, for those most interesting comments. Can I
18 just ask you this on curriculum development? Is there much
19 resistance to this kind of direction education now? Is it
20 controversial or is it pretty well accepted?

21 MS. BUNN: I think it's fairly
22 well accepted. The materials that are being produced -- I
23 have some examples here of the Indian language program in
24 Carmacks this year if anybody would like to look at it.

25 It has a good response from
26 people right now, but I can see people coming from Edmonton

Ms. C. Bunn
Mr. D. Charlie

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1 with five children and resenting that their children might
2 have school time taken away from art or something because
3 of a special social studies program or a trapping program
4 that the local children might need and be able to take
5 advantage of.

6 We ran a trapping program in
7 Mayo for a year and the grandparents of the children took
8 them out. Sam Peter and Edwin Hager and that, and the
9 students that took it were local students who weren't
10 benefiting from the regular educational program. If school
11 enrollments double or anything like that, these programs
12 are going to be forced into the background.

13 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
14 again and you mentioned you have some material there if you
15 could leave it with Miss Hutchinson, the Secretary of the
16 Inquiry. I'd much appreciate that. Yes sir?

17 MR. CHARLIE: I'm David Charlie
18 from Carmacks. I'm a member of Local 115, Operating Engineer
19 for the last fifteen years. I understand this pipeline is
20 supposed to run by Union Hall. A lot of times I've seen the
21 Indian guys try to get in the union, they were turned down,
22 but when the DP come along, he goes in there and joins right
23 away. So I imagine that pipeline will be run by DP's only.
24 That's how I look at it. In the Second World War, we used
25 to fight against those guys. Now, they're taking our jobs
26 and everything. Not only Indian guys, only about half a

1 dozen of us belong to Operating Engineer. The rest all
2 white. Most of the road we build around here is all done
3 practically by Indians. There's very few belong to Union
4 Hall. I'm only one of the members of the Union Hall too.

5 I just came back from Alaska-
6 Skagway road and I was working down at the llll, Destruction
7 Bay, past there. I met this Indian guy here, Joe Tom Tom,
8 and I was fishing in this creek here. I see lots of grayling
9 He says that grayling is no good. I says, no, I says, it
10 looks good. He says wait till you start frying it. When
11 I started frying it, I smelled nothing but diesel. That was
12 happened around in '40's when the pipeline broke and you
13 still can taste that diesel from that fish today.

14 What will happen if that gas
15 pipeline broke in the river or something like that? It
16 would pollute all the fish. So I haven't got very much more
17 to say on that.

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
19 much Mr. Charlie. You raised two matters there. Union
20 hiring, well hiring policies generally, with unions and the
21 second about problems of pollution of the rivers.

22 If on either of those questions
23 or both of them, you want me to ask Mr. Burrell to say
24 something, just let me know that.

25 MR. CHARLIE: Yeah, I wouldn't
26 mind if you asked him because that since Joe Tom Tom told me

1 it was around the 40's anyhow when the pipeline broke and
2 you still can taste diesel out of the fish and you can't fry
3 it because you smell diesel right away.

4 MR. CHAIRMAN: I should mention
5 that that of course, would be a break in an oil pipeline and
6 this is a gas pipeline that Foothills proposes to build.
7 Mr. Burrell has said at other hearings that if there is a
8 break in water, the gas escapes to the surface as bubbles
9 and then rises up into the atmosphere, but the gas doesn't
10 dissolve in the water itself.

11 By all means, if you'd like him
12 to follow up on that, I'll ask him to -- to ask in more
13 detail, but that's the understanding. We've also had some
14 questions asked in the hearings about what happens if the
15 rivers froze and if there is ice on the surface and then
16 what happens to the gas and so on. The other matter was the
17 unions and how a person is going to be affected who's looking
18 for a job but doesn't belong to a union, or what the policy
19 is. I wonder Mr. Burrell, if you could speak to that very
20 briefly. Anything you wanted to add on the other matter,
21 please feel free to do that.

22 MR. BURRELL: In the construc-
23 tion phase, it will be a union job. We're going to give
24 preferential hiring to Yukoners and Canadians in total, will
25 get preferential hiring. We will set up means with the
26 government so that it will make it easy for Yukoners to find

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Mr. B. McCauley

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1 out about the jobs and apply for the jobs and get the jobs.
2 We're working on that now and we call that a Manpower
3 Delivery System.

4 As far as the operating and
5 maintenance phase is concerned, that won't be unionized.
6 The transmission companies in the operation phase are not
7 unionized. Does that answer your question?

8 No, the policy of the company
9 is to give preferential hiring to Yukoners and certainly, the
10 native people would be included in that and they would get
11 the first call on jobs which they are qualified to do."

12 MR. McCAULEY: Could we have
13 a breakdown of the numbers of different types of jobs that
14 will be available? How many catskinners are going to be
15 required, how many welders, how many labourers, how many
16 of the different occupations?

17 MR. BURRELL: We have that.
18 We've done that in preparing our studies on the project, but
19 I'm afraid I don't have them with me here. They're easily
20 enough provided but I just don't have them right now.

21 MR. McCAULEY: Because I
22 think the thing is, like you're talking about pipeline jobs.
23 Well, I mean nobody knows what that means. People think
24 that it takes five years to train for a pipeline job, whereas
25 it doesn't take any time at all perhaps, in some cases.

26 MR. BURRELL: Yes, as I was

1 mentioning earlier, that we felt about sixty per cent of
2 the jobs on the pipeline could be filled by people without
3 previous pipeline experience. That's somewhere in the
4 neighbourhood of twelve to say fourteen hundred in the peak
5 year, and there would be less in other years naturally, but
6 based upon the peak year. Those jobs would not take very
7 long to train at all.

8
9 It's the operating and main-
10 tenance jobs that a little longer, that they're long time
11 permanent jobs and they would take -- they could take two
12 years or perhaps a little more, maybe less, depending upon
13 the actual experience the individual has at the time he
14 hires on. In the construction phase, the training would be
15 on the job during the construction and really wouldn't take
16 as long as -- it wouldn't take long at all really from the
information that I have.

17 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, can I ask
18 if someone else now would like to make a statement? Mr.
19 Jonathan?

20 MR. JONATHAN: They make lots
21 of promise when they start anything, project like that. I
22 know that. The time before the Aishihik, there is the big
23 family village -- there used to be, year ago. Now, it's
24 flooded. You know what they say, those company -- or govern-
25 ment, our government, you know what they tell Indian at the
26 time they're going to flood it up. They said we're going to

1 pay you big money. We're going to dig out your trap, okay.

2 -- they just promised for nothing. They said we're
3 going to destroy your lake. We're going to give the Indian
4 boy a job there, first job, they're going to hire Indian.
5 There's only three Indian work up there, for some good money.
6 One, David Charlie; one Johnny... ; one is Fred Boss.

7 Anybody go up there ask for
8 job, the boss, you got to join in the union before I give
9 you a job. Okay, I join in then. You've got to pay a
10 hundred and thirty-five dollars to join in the union. You
11 go down to Whitehorse and he show me a paper here and I give
12 you a job.

13 Now, the Indian got no money,
14 everyone of us. Where in the world we going to get that
15 hundred and thirty-five dollars? Not only for Indian, I was
16 talking. There's lots of white got no job and they got no
17 money. They go up there. Where they going to get the
18 hundred and thirty-five dollars to join in the union? So
19 the way I think, it's going to be the same way there when
20 the pipeline starts. Maybe double now eh, that union -- to
21 join the union. They're going to say maybe it cost you
22 six hundred dollars to join in. Where are we going to get
23 the money? We want to work too.

24 You see the promise they make
25 there, they break it. They don't do that. Like Mr.
26 Blackjack says, the more important that the trapline is to

1 me. I've been saying to this Indian boy -- the million
2 dollar deal , because some whiteman around here, they
3 look for drunken Indian there. Here I give you two hundred
4 dollars. Sell me your trapline. Oh sure, he dry, okay.
5 If he's sober, maybe he not going to sell that trapline.
6 You understand what I say? Mr. Blackjack says that they got
7 to bend that pipe around his trapline, because he's got a
8 million dollar there. Lots after me for my trapline. They
9 want to give me five thousand to nine thousand dollars eh.

10 The money don't mean nothing
11 to Indians. I know that. He's still just the same. He's
12 broke. No money, money, he got money. Nothing. He's still
13 just the same because he live off the land right now. I
14 could stay over there, start using the other land. Maybe
15 I take tea and sugar, that's all. The whiteman can't do
16 that. The whiteman, he's got to rob the bank, hold up you
17 for the money. We don't do that when we're broke.

18 If we can't live off the land,
19 maybe we'll do that, eh? Six years ago, the whiteman they
20 shot his partner and therefore -- (Unintelligible) --
21 from outside. Took off again and caught way out there.
22 In jail now, see. That's money in his head, but Indian
23 not -- you see, if the land is going -- polluted now,
24 somebody's trapline, this guy's got a trapline, it's got
25 to be run over the trapline, that --like I say, the
26 Aishihik up there, one of them, my brother. I want to get

1 money next year. How many years now -- he died now, he
2 didn't get not a one cent out of that promise they make to
3 him. There's lots of guys still waiting up there. They
4 don't get not a one cent there. --(Unintelligible)--
5 one of them there, what's his name, Williams, all his family.
6 The company and the government fool him. They're going to
7 give a big pile of money, a big pile of money, include that,
8 we're going to look after it a lifetime. That guy there,
9 he think he's going to live a hundred million year.

10 -- last maybe seventy years, that's all. I mean, if
11 you're lucky you make seventy years. ...myself too, maybe
12 five years more, I'm finished. Right now. ...this guy
13 grandchild eh. I thought they said they were going to look
14 after you, we'll spoil your trapline and when you die, your
15 grandchild take it over. That million dollars destroyed
16 from you and his grandchild too. Give them about a month
17 eh, money. What you guys going to destroy. I guess that's
18 all I can say.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
20 much Mr. Jonathan. Yes?

21 MS. JONATHAN: My name is
22 Kitty Jonathan. I wanted to say just a few words. This
23 is what I wanted to say. First time the government have
24 asked us to say something for ourself, so we shouldn't
25 have a pipeline. We should have land claims settlement
26 first before that pipeline. If there is a pipeline, they

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1 should give Indian a job, give them a chance to learn how
2 to operate machine.

3 We were born here, we did not
4 come from outside so this is why we want land claims settle-
5 ment first before the pipeline. We are the ones who are
6 going to be left with all the price and mess. We are going
7 to end up with nothing.

8 MR. CHAIRMAN: Does that
9 complete your statement, Ms. Jonathan. Thank you very much
10 indeed for coming forward to make that statement. Yes?

11 MS. TRONTA: My name is
12 Viola Tronta and I'm from Carmacks also. I'd just like to
13 say, although I know what I have to say has little bearing
14 on whatever decision is made, but I am very much against
15 the pipeline. I don't want to see it built and I don't
16 want to even see a ten year moratorium or whatever is set
17 on it.

18 My main concern is the land
19 and the environment. I like the land the way it is or the
20 way it was. It has been destroyed quite a bit and I don't
21 want to see it destroyed more. I agree with Clyde on a lot
22 of things that he did have to say on it. I know that a
23 pipeline into this country will bring a lot of people in and
24 both whiteman and Indian alike, can't handle it. The
25 Indian people aren't ready. They can't even handle alcohol
26 or anything like that. The government can't handle it.

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Ms. E. Skookum
Ms. S. Skookum (Interpreted)

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1 They can't handle education, something is happening, it's
2 not going right. They can't handle social services. There
3 is a lot of people on welfare and unemployment and I think
4 that if a pipeline is built, it will all just as Clyde said,
5 add to the problem. That's all I have to say.

6 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you
7 very much, Ms. Tronta. Can I ask if someone else would like
8 to make a statement?

9 MR. BLACKJACK: Does anyone
10 else want to make a comment on this? Please speak up.

11 MS. SKOOKUM: I'm Eveline
12 Skookum and I'm very against that pipeline, on behalf of
13 my children and myself.

14 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
15 much Ms. Skookum for coming forward. Can I ask if someone
16 else would like to state an opinion?

17 INTERPRETER: She's Susie
18 Skookum from Carmacks and she said that she's against the
19 pipeline. The reason why she's against it because she said
20 that the whiteman polluted Yukon River. We used to drink
21 Yukon River, now we can't do it. Then they try to stop us
22 from drinking the water she said, like you know, they
23 laugh at people that are drinking that water because they're
24 the ones polluted the water, then they're laughing at it.
25 The polluted Yukon River is that they find dead fish around
26 the Yukon River. That's what she said and I think it's

1 right whatever she said, because if the water is polluted
2 so much -- the olden days when we're by ourselves here, we
3 used to drink the water anyplace where we go. We don't
4 -- weren't afraid to drink the water. Now, we're afraid
5 to drink the water. Our waters are polluted.

6 She's been a widow since 1942,
7 she raised five children by herself and then she said,
8 their children they've go to live off this land. That's all

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, thank
10 you very much Ms. Skookum for coming forward. Ms. Tom for
11 translating. Can I ask if someone else would like to
12 come up please and make a statement or ask a question?

13 INTERPRETER: She's very
14 against that pipeline to go through. She's very against
15 it. That's all she has to say.

16 MR. CHAIRMAN: I'll just ask for
17 her name if I could, Ms. Tom.

18 INTERPRETER: Annie Sam.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

20 INTERPRETER: She lived in
21 Carmacks most of her life. She lived here since whiteman
22 come here she said.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
24 much Ms. Sam for coming forward. Can I ask if someone else
25 would like to come up and make a comment or ask a question?

26 MR. BLACKJACK: Millie Johnstone.

1 MS. JOHNSTONE: I'm Millie
2 Johnstone. I work for Yukon Outreach. We're in the
3 communities mostly to help the natives and see that they
4 all get work and the only thing that I'd like to really see
5 -- I mean we can't stop the pipeline, but I'd like to see
6 a freeze on the wages and on the consumer items.

7 I think this would more or
8 less cut down the people all rushing in here for big money.

9 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
10 much Ms. Johnstone, for coming forward with those suggest-
11 ions. Can I ask if someone else --

12 MR. SKOOKUM: I'd like to
13 make a statement. My name is Happy Skookum. I'm against
14 the pipeline because of the impact it will have on animals
15 and on the people - the Indian people. You said there
16 would be twenty-three thousand people be working on a pipe-
17 line?

18 MR. CHAIRMAN: Twenty-three
19 hundred.

20 MR. SKOOKUM: Twenty-three
21 hundred, so that will come out to over about four thousand
22 people with a family. The reason I'm against it, the
23 people will be travelling around, along the highway and
24 they will be taking everything, shooting on a thing just
25 for sports and killing off animals. There'll be fishing,
26 even during the tourist season. I see a lot of boats on

1 the lake and when the Indian people, where they lived
2 before, they go back there for fishing and they can't go in
3 there because the people put up summer cabin, the tourist
4 ground going up and they have to turn back because too many
5 people on the lake.

6 Just imagine what would happen
7 with that many people come in. They'll be travelling along
8 the highway. There'll be so much dope come in and more
9 drinking will be going on and all the teenagers, they will
10 go on to dope and kill themselves. That is my reason that
11 I'm against the pipeline and I don't want pipeline.

12 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr.
13 Skookum. Perhaps I could just note for the record, that
14 you also are a Councillor, right? Can I ask if someone
15 else now is ready to come forward with a comment or a
16 question?

17 MS. TOM: I got a note here
18 from Jackson Bill behind there. He's deaf but he -- if you
19 talk to him, he can read your lips. Anyway, he's got here,
20 he said he's very much against the pipeline to be built in
21 Yukon.

22 MR. CHAIRMAN: Please pass
23 along our thanks to him Ms. Tom.

24 MS. TOM: Yes, okay.

25 MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, would
26 someone else like to make a comment or ask a question?

1 Let me just say that if anyone
2 who has spoken has some comments to add, that they would
3 like to pass along to the Inquiry, that can be done by
4 sending a letter to us -- okay, Mr. Blackjack. Just let
5 me mention this and then ask you to make a comment -- that
6 it can be sent along in the form of a letter or a brief to
7 our offices in Whitehorse, just Alaska Highway Pipeline
8 Inquiry, Lynn Building, L-Y-N-N Building, Whitehorse. Yes,
9 go ahead.

10 MR. BLACKJACK: I wanted to
11 say something about that -- some white people, they've been
12 voting for a pipeline. They just came in from outside
13 and they stay a few months in the Yukon and then they say
14 I want pipeline.

15 I've got a business here in
16 the Yukon and they make motions like that, so I'm well
17 against those newcomers to make any motions, because at
18 least they should be a second-born person that -- like
19 people come in for a long time ago and way back in history,
20 to Yukon, white people -- that second or third generation,
21 make motions. Anybody can start a cafe and come in about
22 six months from outside and then you can turn around and
23 sell his hotel or anything and then go back home.

24 Them kind of people shouldn't
25 have power to make motions or make a vote on the pipelines.
26 The people that been staying here in the Yukon for generation

1 for generations, the ones that should have power to make
2 motions and vote on this pipeline business.

3 I don't want people from
4 across the sea to make a vote on this pipelines. Like I
5 hear over the radio, he says we have about three hundred
6 white peoples or something, that voted for this pipeline.
7 That shouldn't be. That should be done the other way.
8 When you're asking the people, anybody make any comment
9 about...says he wants the pipeline, you should ask him, see
10 how long he's been in the Yukon, for how many generations,
11 how many grandmothers he had, before you put his name down
12 on the vote or motions.

13 That's the stupid thing I
14 ever seen, that people come from across the ocean and then
15 say he wants the pipeline. He just came for just for a
16 vacation over here. He don't give a damn what happened to
17 this Yukon. He don't even own a trapline. He don't own
18 nothing here. Maybe he say I own a lot, sure, anybody
19 can own a lot. He can get it from the Territorial Govern-
20 ment and then he can sell his land and then he can go back
21 after this, everything happening.

22 That's a very foolish thing to
23 do is to let these people from outside to make motions and
24 vote on it. I think it's best to get a vote from the
25 people that, at least, if he's whiteman, if he was a white-
26 man, he'd been living for a second generation or third

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Chief Skookum

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1 generation, then he can make motions or vote on this kind
2 of a deal, on this Yukon Territory. That's not right thing
3 to count every person that wants the pipeline. We don't
4 want his name only, we want his background too, how long
5 he's been first, before he make any motions or vote.
6 That's all I want to say.

7 MR. CHAIRMAN: All right,
8 thank you again Mr. Blackjack. Chief Skookum?

9 CHIEF SKOOKUM: Yes, I'd
10 like to say something of what I feel. You know, I really
11 believe in Jesus. I believe, I think a whole lot different
12 than these people. I'm not against anything. I like to
13 help people. I like to talk with people like this and
14 Jesus love you and myself. I don't like to try to stop
15 this pipeline and I don't like to solve this land claim
16 business. There's Jesus, this belongs to Jesus. He make
17 this earth to use, both you and me, so I've got nothing
18 against...I don't want to let my people feel funny on me.

19 I just think on this my own
20 self. So it's all right what they do with the pipeline,
21 but I don't like my people against me. This is what I
22 feel now and God bless you all.

23 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very
24 much indeed, Chief Skookum, for that statement.

25 MR. BLACKJACK: What I want
26 to say on this Max Skookum comment here. That's his own

1 feeling. That's not any other peoples feeling, what he
2 says. This is what he thinks, himself. Well, me, I've
3 been working for this CYI and I'm a Band Councillor too and
4 I'm a CYI Councillor too, also. So, I've been talking with
5 a lot of people around here about these land claims and
6 land stuff like that.

7 The people really don't want
8 that pipeline because they'll destroy part of our land.
9 What are we going to use? This is the reason I'm saying
10 that, that I don't want that pipeline. It goes over my
11 hunting ground. If it comes to that boundary, well, they
12 can bend it around and go around the other way. There's
13 a lot of other land there. If United States want gas,
14 they can just jolly well put it up on his own land, where-
15 ever he got it. They're not going to give me nothing out
16 of that damn pipeline. So I got nothing to do with that
17 pipeline. He should just stick it the other way, where-
18 ever, whatsoever. That's all I want to say.

19 MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for
20 those comments, Mr. Blackjack. In closing the proceedings,
21 I'd also like to note on the record, the Board's special
22 appreciation once again to the assistance of Ms. Tom, who
23 I think has stepped out of the room for a moment and to
24 Chief Skookum for the arrangements made in connection with
25 this hearing and appreciation for the very good turnout
26 here in Carmacks, this second stage of our hearings here.
So we now stand adjourned.

(PROCEEDINGS ADJOURNED).

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